The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY MARCH 10, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 1

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store 36 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Spring Sewing

Being done in any number of households, for which nice goods are wanted If you'll send here for samples medium to fine

Wash Goods 8 to 35c yard.

and note what a feature we're making of prettiness, you'll be pleased—and choiceness for the money will show if we aren't selling at such less prices as mean advantage to your pocketbook.

Included in this range are nice White Goods—and neat colored printings in great variety.

New Madras in designs more effective than any yet shown—32 inches wide, 15c.

Great collection—500 styles—

Fine Madras and Novelties 20, 25, 30, 35c.

—including Anderson's best—handsome goods for new shirt waists. Other lines pretty wash goods 5c to $1.25.

Quite sure that if you send for samples new Novelty Silks, 65, 75, 85c—and nice spring woolens, 35c, 50c, 75c—you'll get evidence of money's worth of special interest

Try it—see if you aren't agreeably surprised.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

Read what a well-known Minister writes us about Tonsiline:

East Palestine, O., April 8, 1895.

The Tonsiline Co.:

I take pleasure in saying that we have used Tonsiline in the family for ulcerated sore throat, and it not only seemed to prevent the attack from being so severe as formerly, but cured the throat completely in a very few days When any one of us has sore throat of any kind, the rush is for the Tonsiline bottle, and that is the last of it. It is certainly a most excellent remedy.

Yours very truly.
D. F. DICKSON.

TONSILINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.

Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy are quickly cured by Tonsiline.

At all Druggists, 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

THE TONSILINE CO., - CANTON, O.

The Dangers of Spring

Which arise from impurities in the blood and a depletion of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Edward Kachler late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 19th day of February, 1898, at Massillon, Ohio.

JOHN V. R. SCHWEER, Administrator.

A NEW CRISIS VERY NEAR

Maine Inquiry Report Will Be a Vital Issue.

SPAIN WANTS NO WAR.

This Semi-Official Declaration Received From Madrid.

SITUATION TEMPORARILY BETTER

Senor DuBosc, the Spanish Representative In Washington, Makes an Explanation of the Lee Affair and the Objection of Spain to Warships Carrying Aid to the Reconcentrados—He Puts a Peaceful Aspect on the Affair—Over Three Weeks Since the Maine Explosion Yet No Report Has Been Made by the Naval Board of Inquiry — Not Known When It Will Be Made—Captain Brownson Sent to Europe to Examine Warships With a View to Making Purchases For the Government. The House Unanimously Passed the Bill Placing $50,000,000 at the Disposal of the President For an Emergency Fund. The Cruiser Montgomery at Havana. News of the situation.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Three weeks ago last night the Maine was blown up, As it was last week at this time, so it is now; nothing is known officially as to the cause of the disaster The court is at work hard, that is all that is known at the navy department. It is not even known when it may be expected to finish its work. But the importance of its work does not diminish in the slightest degree by the lapse of time, and in the midst of diversions caused by more recent happenings, the more thoughtful officials have not lost sight of the fact that when the report of the court of inquiry comes to the navy department in the hands of some trusty naval officer, probably Lieutenant Commander Marix himself, the judge advocate of the court, the government may be face to face with another and vital issue.

The cruiser Montgomery arrived in Havana to-day. Captain Brownson has left for Europe to inspect warships with a view of making purchases for this government.

The house passed the bill granting the president $50,000,000 as an emergency fund.

In spite of numerous conferences of officials, of the continuation of the preparations now in progress on a large scale to put the country in a state of defence, of the outburst of patriotic speeches in congress, there was a certain feeling apparent in the best informed circles that the situation as to our relations with Spain is much more favorable than it was. Perhaps semi-official advices from Madrid, indicating a peaceful purpose on the part of the Spanish government, contributed in large measure to that feeling, or it may have been that the growing knowledge of the vast extent of our own resources tended to the belief that they would impress others with the futility of attacking the United States. However that may be, the feeling prevailed, and at the White House, too, after the cabinet meeting, wherein all of the facts that were known to the president as to the existing state of affairs were laid unreservedly before the cabinet members and discussed.

Senor Du Bosc called at the state department late in the day and had a half hour's conference with Judge Day. He brought no dispatches, and the talk did not relate to the present strained condition of affairs, but was rather an informal discussion of the condition of affairs in Cuba. In the course of the visit it is understood that Mr. Du Bosc suggested that some of the newspaper correspondents at Havana were trespassing on the privileges which the Havana authorities had accorded them.

Senor Du Bosc, when seen at the Spanish legation and asked as to the present status of affairs, said:

"Notwithstanding the apparent agitation, I am gratified to note that, so far as actual occurrences are concerned, they are adjusting themselves naturally and in a manner satisfactory to both governments. The Lee incident is closed, if, indeed, it was ever open. At most it was a misapprehension of what actually occurred. I am directly authorized by Senor Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, to deny that any demand or request has ever been made for the recall of Consul General Lee, and it is unfortunate and misleading for the reports to be printed that Spain has withdrawn a request or demand never in fact made. The entire matter appears to have arisen out of some suggestion as to the propriety of certain conduct, just as any official action relating to two governments may be discussed in a friendly spirit, and with no thought of eventualities on the subject. But, in any event, the incident is closed, and has no further bearing on the general condition of affairs.

"The matter of sending relief supplies to Cuba in warships is also satisfactorily adjusted, and, so far as it ever amounted to an incident, it also is closed. These are the two passing occurrences which have appeared to awaken agitation, and, being closed, I cannot see any substantial reason for further agitation.

"So far as the defense bill in congress is concerned, diplomatic etiquette precludes my discussing it. But I may say, unofficially, that it seems to be a quite natural result from the undue importance attached by the public to incidents now closed. In normal times these passing incidents of the day, which are inevitable to diplomatic intercourse between nations, could not be seized upon by the radical branch of the press to influence public opinion.

"Back of these passing incidents is the vital Cuban problem, toward which Spain has resolutely set her face to adjust by giving the Cuban people the most complete control of their internal affairs. I know with what profound solicitude Premier Sagasta and his associates are seeking to accomplish the peace and prosperity of Cuba on a basis alike honorable to the island and to the mother country, and through such heroic efforts I feel confident that an honorable settlement will result and peace be restored."

The new Spanish Minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, will arrive in New York today on a German line steamship. He is expected at the legation the following day and arrangements will be made for the presentation of his credentials to President McKinley. There will be the usual exchange of felicitations, which will be of more than passing interest.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Captain Brownson Going to Europe to Look Over War Vessels For Purchase. Negotiating With Japan For Cruisers. An Important Conference Held.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Long has had a conference with Chairman Hale of the senate naval committee, Chairman Boutelle of the house naval committee, Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau; Captain Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau; Captain Brownson and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Chief Constructor Hichborn and Admiral Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and decks, were also called to the conference by the secretary. The conference had to do with the preparations for putting the navy at the highest state of efficiency.

Secretary Long found time during the progress of the conference to talk a moment with Mr. Lane, who has submitted to the department proposals for the sale of certain warships now building in Europe at private shipyards. What passed between them is not known, but Mr. Lane hastened immediately to the cable office at the conclusion of the conversation to communicate directly with his principals in Europe.

Captain Brownson will sail from New York on the first available vessel for Southampton to look over vessels in Europe. He will first go to England and then to France to inspect the two battleships, Marshal Floriana and Marshal Deodoro, now building for the Brazilian navy, which, it is understood, can be purchased by the United States.

Commander Brownson is also charged with the important duty of investigating the practicability of the purchase from foreign manufacturers of ordnance material in case our own supply should prove inadequate.

It is known positively that negotiations are in progress toward having the United States acquire the two crack cruisers now building for Japan, one at the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia and the other at the Union Iron works of San Francisco.

This country could seize these vessels, but there is no desire to do anything toward a friendly power. It is believed that Japan will agree, owing to the many expressions of friendship lately uttered by that country toward the United States. They are designed to make 22 knots an hour and up to the high Japan standard.

It has been discovered that Brazil and Chili are parties to a treaty by the terms of which neither country can sell any of its warships unless the other also sells a ship. The reason for this peculiar provision is to be found in the alliance that is reported to have been entered into by these two countries for mutual protection against Argentina and other South American nations.

As to the right to buy foreign warships, all authorities agree that such purchases may be made, even after hostilities have begun, if the neutral nation exercises strict impartiality between the belligerents, and the ships are not armed and outfitted ready for service.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

He Writes to the Wife of an Intimate Friend at Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, O., March 9.—Captain P. H. Smith of this city, commander of the Henry Chisholm of the Bradley fleet, and Captain C. D. Sigsbee of the warship Maine, are warm personal friends. Mrs. Captain Smith has received an interesting letter from Captain Sigsbee in response to one written him after the disaster to the Maine, in which he says:

"U. S. S. FERN, HAVANA, Feb. 28.

"MY DEAR MRS. SMITH—Your kind and comforting letter conveying sympathy from yourself and Captain Smith came today, and—need it be said—was heartily welcomed. The sadness of the great disaster continues for me in the reception of great numbers of heartbroken appeals from bereaved friends of the Maine's crew. I have no time to think of my own troubles; in fact they are light by comparison with those of others. That the American people think that I have done my duty is more sustaining than I can express.

"I would gladly send you a photo of myself, but I have had none taken for about 12 years. Those that have appeared in the newspapers came from I know not where. I will see if I can get you a photograph of the wreck. Some good ones have been reproduced in the papers.

"I am at present aboard the Fern, a small dispatch vessel. The Maine lies only a few yards off, a distorted and wildly disordered wreck, with a number of the bodies of her gallant dead down in the debris awaiting recovery, which is laboriously difficult. How very sad and shocking it all is."

Queen Slightly Ill.

WINDSOR, England, March 9.—The departure of Queen Victoria for Nice has been postponed owing to her indisposition.

The Weather.

Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; fresh southerly winds.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

Remarkable Show of Patriotism by the House.

$50,000,000 RESOLUTION PASSED.

Members North, South, East and West Spoke and Voted For the Measure. Speaker Reed Also Voted For It—General Bingham Hissed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the house of representatives responded to the president's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands $50,000,000, to be expended at his discretion for the national defense. Party lines were swept away, and with a unanimous voice congress voted its confidence in the administration. Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country.

Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes only in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a representative. The enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote—yeas, 311; nays, none—has seldom been paralleled in the house. The galleries were jammed with enthusiastic spectators applauding to the echo the sterling patriotism of the words of eloquence which were uttered by the members on the floor. All the speeches were brief. Although four hours were allowed for debate, so great was the pressure for time that no one member was given more than five minutes, and most of them had to content themselves with a beggarly fraction of a minute. In all 59 speeches were made.

With one acclaim members from the north and south, the east and the west, the states and the territories, battle scarred veterans of the Union and Confederate army, all joined in proclaiming their support of the country's chief magistrate in the face of a possible foreign war. General Grosvenor of Ohio said that if war did not come the $50,000,000 appropriated by this bill would be wisely expended if it only served to show the world that when threatened from without the hearts of the American people beat as one. In the whole debate there was only a slight discordant note caused by the speech of General Bingham of Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier who served with distinction under Hancock. He spoke too conservative for the aroused temper of the house, and when he insisted that our relations with Spain were as friendly as they had been for years, many of the members hissed him, as they did when he said General Lee was merely expected to do his duty.

While almost every member who spoke deprecated the possibility of war, a wide divergence of opinion as to how close were hostilities manifested itself in the debate. The general contention of the majority, among them the leaders on both sides, was that this appropriation, by preparing for war, would prove the surest guarantee of peace. Others insisted that war's alarms would soon be heard, and Mr. Mann of Illinois declared that war actually existed in all save name.

The speeches which attracted the most attention were those of Messrs. Cannon, Penderson and Dolliver, on the Republican side, and Messrs. Bailey and Sayers, on the Democratic side.

U. S. CRUISER AT HAVANA.

Montgomery Reached There Today. Work of Naval Court.

HAVANA, March 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here today.

Consul General Lee has been very briefly examined by the naval board of inquiry, and also one diver. Considerable time was spent on the wreck. Captain Sampson listened patiently to various theories propounded by newspaper men and others as to the causes of the explosion, and also to statements as to hawsers found in the harbor and boiler iron on the shore. Evidently he attached little importance to any of these stories, but he intimated that he would investigate any that he deemed worth investigating.

The Spanish divers put in a good day's work, examining chiefly the forward part of the wreck on the starboard side. Captain Peral of the Spanish court of inquiry was at the wreck in a boat for some time.

MOVE TO DEPOSE MASON.

Democratic State Central Committee Held an Important Meeting.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—The Democratic state central committee at a meeting here appointed a committee of five to represent the state Democratic committee until the new executive committee is appointed The executive committee which conducted the last gubernatorial campaign was disbanded, as the committee regards it, after the campaign was ended. In the interim, Allen O. Myers, Judge Dittey of Millersburg and James Ross of Columbus have been performing the functions naturally devolving upon the executive committee.

The committee which is to act for the executive committee is as follows: W. W. Durbin, Kenton, chairman of the state central committee; W. H. Williams, Columbus, treasurer of the state executive committee; Joseph H. Dowling, Dayton; C. V. Harris, Athens, secretary of the state central committee, and E. M. Kennedy, Moconnelsville.

A committee was appointed to draft a plan of party organization, to be submitted to the chairman of the county committee, and to be presented to the next state convention for ratification.

The committee appointed to represent the executive committee is also to act as a steering committee for the Democrats of Ohio.

HURRYING HOMEWARD.

Cruiser Brooklyn Ordered From West Indian Waters to Hampton Roads. Talk of a Flying Squadron—Lighthouse and Revenue Cutters May Be Used.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The big armored cruiser Brooklyn has started away from La Guyera, under orders from the navy department, directly for Hampton Roads. She has been making a flying cruise in the West Indies and around the eastern end of Cuba, and it was the original intention to have her go to Colon on the isthmus, and thence to work northward along the eastern coast of Central America. The sending of the ship to Hampton Roads, instead of returning her to Key West, whence she came, is taken as an evidence of a change in policy on the part of the naval strategists, who have come to the conclusion that the gathering of the most and best of the vessels of the north Atlantic squadron at Key West is putting too many of our eggs in one basket and unduly exposing the eastern coast. There has also been talk of organizing a flying squadron, composed altogether of fleet cruisers, four in number, and having them ready to go to sea at a moment's notice in pursuit of an enemy's ships, relying upon the big battleships for the home guard. This, however, has not been decided upon.

A proposition that received instant attention and is expected to be approved in the end has come to the navy department. This was to turn over to the navy department ten of the best boats in the lighthouse service. These boats are from 300 to 400 tons burden, good sea boats, manned by officers thoroughly familiar with every indentation of the Atlantic coast and capable of being easily transformed into efficient gun boats. The Mangrove is a vessel of this character, new, staunch and speedy. It is proposed to place a 6-inch rifle on a pivot mount on each vessel forward and to place a light armor around the boilers and machinery to protect them from small arms fire at least. The attention of the department has also been called to the feasibility of recruiting the naval list from the revenue marine cutters, a number of which are fully equal, being given arms to the smaller type of gunboats now in the service. If these vessels were availed of they would be assigned to duty along the southern coast, maintaining blockades and relieving the larger and more expensive cruisers of much worrisome duty.

A 10,000 PACKAGE MISSING.

Reported Disappearance of an Express Package at Orrville.

ORRVILLE, O., March 9.—Great excitement was caused here over the disappearance of Charles C. Cutten, night agent of the Adams Express company. Cutten left town Sunday morning. A telegram, received Monday by Agent Shepperd, asking about a $10,000 express package which was short at Cleveland aroused the suspicion of Shepperd, who at once notified Superintendent Bimble of Columbus of the shortage and of Cutten's disappearance.

A hasty investigation by Mr. Bimble, Assistant Superintendent Curtiss and Route Agents Brosius and Geiger showed conclusively that the package had disappeared at this point Sunday morning. The express company's detectives are hard at work on the case.

The missing package of money was sent by a Cleveland bank to a bank in Akron, but as the train on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad on Saturday night is what is called the "theatre train," and runs three hours late, leaving Cleveland at 11:30 p. m., on this account there was no express agent at the Akron express office, and the package was carried through to Orrville.

There was no record of it being received here on the books. Cutten resided here for several years, and his character was thought to be above reproach. He told his wife Saturday evening that he was going to Wooster. The express company offers a reward for his capture.

BRIBERY OF LEGISLATORS CHARGED.

Resolution Adopted by House to Investigate—Work of Senate.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—A resolution has been adopted in the house providing for the investigation of charges of bribery in connection with legislation.

These bills passed in the senate:

House bill, by Mr. Arbend, providing that superintendents of public institutions after holding unclaimed bodies of paupers for 36 hours, shall turn over to demonstrators of anatomy.

House bill, by Mr. Kinnon, providing for the election of trustees for municipal electric light plants.

House bill, by Mr. Russell, providing that judges and clerks of elections shall only receive $3 each for their services.

House bill, by Mr. Bolin, providing that the term of prosecuting attorneys shall begin on the first Monday of September, instead of January.

Senator Kennon introduced the fourth of his insurance bills. This bill is designed to meet the decision of the supreme court against assessment companies. It provides that assessment life and accident companies can collect premiums if for the purpose of creating a reserve. Of the net premium reserve 30 per cent must be invested as such at the close of the present year; next year 45 per cent, the following year 60 per cent, and finally 90 per cent must be so invested and the proceeds deposited in the state treasury.

BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON.

Democratic Club Association Asks All Clubs to Observe the Day.

WASHINGTON, March 9. — The National Association of Democratic clubs will celebrate the one hundred and fifty-fifth birthday anniversary of Thos. Jefferson at Washington Wednesday, April 13, by a subscription dinner, under the auspices of the executive committee of the association. A circular has been sent out asking all clubs to observe the day.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

The Defense Bill Will Soon Become a Law.

NATIONAL HONOR TO BE UPHELD.

The Bill Goes Through the Senate Without Debate and Will be Signed by the President Tomorrow—Important Dispatches From London and Madrid.

By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Hale presented the fifty million dollar appropriation bill in the Senate and asked for its immediate consideration. The bill was passed without debate, seventy-six senators voting in its favor. Absent senators were reported by colleagues as being in favor of the bill. Members paired who voted aye. There was slight applause in the galleries, but the senators maintained their dignity although smiles showed the keen interest felt in the action taken. Senator Chandler offered a resolution giving fuller power to the committee on naval affairs who are making inquiries into the cause of the Maine disaster. The Senate went into executive session for an hour on motion of the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs.

It is expected that the defence bill will be a law within an hour after its passage by the Senate. A copy will besent from the government printing office to the House by a mounted messenger.

Speaker Bouse at 1:40 announced his signature to the $50,000,000 appropriation bill. Adjournmen of the Senate prevented obtaining the signature of the vice president. So the bill will go to the President tomorrow.

The House committee on rivers and harbors voted today not to report on the bill this session.

A Memorial for Maine Victims.

PITTSBURG, March 9—[By Associated Press]—School children of this city are to contribute one cent each for the erection of a memorial shaft in the Havana cemetery over the bodies of the Maine victims. It is proposed to have all the school children in the country join in the movement.

A Negro Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—William Harris, a negro, was lynched and his body probably thrown into the river. Harris and another negro attempted to rob the store of Mrs. Middleton in McDonoughville last night.

The Montgomery at Havana.

HAVANA, March 9—[By Associated Press]—The Montgomery came within sight of Morro Castle this morning.

Rather a Come Down.

WARREN, March 9.—The $5,000 damage suit of William J. Patterson against W. B. Moran, ended on Tuesday in a verdict for twenty-five cents for the plaintiff. It was alleged that Moran said Patterson swore falsely in a suit in a lower court.

THE LOCAL RAILROADS.

Herman Smith Now on the C., L. & W.—Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Herman Smith, who was a paperhanger in Massillon a little more than a year ago, and from whom nothing had been heard since leaving Massillon, has turned up again. He is a brakeman on the afternoon south bound local of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, and he says he is happier now than ever before. Had he continued paper hanging, he says he certainly would have lost his eyesight.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers has a number of members on roads passing through Massillon, and there is talk of sending an organizer to Massillon to endeavor to form a branch here.

There is a rule at the Pennsylvania station that no baggage can be checked to Canton unless a ticket to that place is presented to the baggageman. It used to be a favorite custom with travelers to send their baggage to Canton on the Pennsylvania and themselves go to that city on the inter-urban line, thus saving a small sum. Every day someone or other attempts to do this still, but it is not necessary to say that no one succeeds.

Volumes Could Be Written,

filled with the testimony of women who have been made well and strong by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, the Favorite Prescription is the only remedy now before the public devised by a regularly graduated, experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicine for women.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in from 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. Two doses greatly benefits. 75 cts. Sold by Rider & Snyder, druggists, Massillon.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VAGARIES OF LEARNING.

Some Funny Answers Found on Examination Papers.

A certain schoolteacher, whose sense of humor is developed to a remarkable degree, goes to the trouble occasionally of writing down for her own use some of the funniest answers which she finds in her examination papers. By especial favor a Syracuse Post writer was allowed to use a few. Here they are:

"The stomach is the most diluted portion of the elementary canal."

"Hygiene is all that you can tell about that which is asked."

"The doctrine of evolution began with the beginning of life, and grew higher and higher, until it regenerated into monkey. This process was slow so slow that neither the monkey nor the man knew anything about it."

"A germ is a name applied to a particular particle, tiny subbacterial organism, which, when demonstrated causes disease."

"A germ is a tiny insect or bug sometimes found in diseases or organs, that is why diseases are contagious. It is so small that it can be seen only with a telescope. Then it appears like the head of a pin but it goes floating around into the atmosphere."

"Habeus corpus means you may have the head and I will take the body."

"Queen Elizabeth's reign was the reign of posterity."

"The germ theory of diseases is continually floating around in the air, and is very dangerous, especially when the atmosphere is unwholesome."

"William Pitt, the second son of the Earl of Chatham, Premier of England, entered life at a very early age, which office he held at a very early period in life, the time when most men are just completing a professional education."

"A dowager is a widow without joints."

THE MERRY JESTER.

Gordon: What's worrying you?

Edwards: You know that girl—that Miss Wilbur—I met at the seashore?

Gordon: Yes, I suppose she wants to ignor the engagement now, doesn't she?

Edwards: No, by George, she insists that she entered into it in good faith and I haven't saved enough even to buy a dress suit. Curses on those funny men!—Chicago News.

"A Pittsburg woman wants a divorce because her husband kicks when she goes through his pockets."

"Probably he's mad because she doesn't find anything."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Samson," urged one of his advisers, "what's the use? Even if you should take that ass's jawbone and clean out the whole Philistine army you never could make Bob Ingersoll believe you did it."

"Nevertheless," replied Samson, grasping the weapon more firmly, "this jaw will outlive Bob Ingersoll's jaw in history."

And a moment later he sailed into the enemy with the result now known to everybody.—Chicago Tribune.

"As I came home in the shower," remarked Mr. Murry Hill, "I saw Miss Homewood out with her rainy day costume on."

"Oh, tell me all about it," replied Mrs. Murry Hill, eagerly. "I am deeply interested in rainy day costumes."

"Well, I can't tell you very much, for I noticed nothing especially except her heliotrope stockings." — Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"This Klondike craze is going to help Boston immensely."

"In what way?"

"After those fellows have survived an Alaskan Winter they wont be afraid to tackle Boston girls."—Chicago Record.

"That was your little boy I saw you walking with yesterday, wasn't it?"

"No, that was my little girl."

"Then the person with the spectacles was your eldest daughter?"

"No, that was my husband."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boarder: This chicken soup seems to be rather weak.

Landlady: I don't see why; I told the cook how to make it, but perhaps she didn't catch the idea.

Boarder: Perhaps she didn't catch the chicken.—Chicago News.

He Was on His Knees.

A member of the House tells a story on Senator Mason concerning a lady who keeps a boarding house in Washington. The Senator boarded there for awhile, as did the Representatives. The lady belongs to one of the well-known churches, and is very punctual in her attendance on morning services. For this reason she insists that her boarders must be down early for breakfast Sunday morning. The Senator was not aware of this regulation and his first Sunday in the house came downstairs rather late.

"You are not on time this morning, Senator," said the lady gently, but rather reprovingly.

"No, Madam. I spent a half hour on my knees this morning."

"That was very praiseworthy of you," spoke up the boarding mistress.

"Hunting for a collar button that rolled upon the floor and under the bureau," declared the Senator, concluding his sentence.

He Learned.

There is one man in Washington who declares that if he can hereafter obtain information in any other way he will not ask questions. He is employed in one of the departments, and his duties consist mainly in ordering and buying furniture. While on his way to order a wire screen the other day, he met a vendor of rat-traps and other contrivances made of wire. As there are few places in the city where wire goods are made, he thought he had found a new factory. Stopping the man, he asked:

"Where did you get those traps?"

"Made 'em. Where did you suppose?" was the sullen reply.

"Where did you learn wire-working?"

The [illegible] vendor looked at his questioner sharply, and promptly replied:

"Same place you did. Sing Sing."

The laugh of the bystanders still [illegible] inquisitive man's ears.

THE POULTRY YARD

A Wail of Woe Concerning Infertile Eggs.

A wail of woe comes to one of our best poultry papers—it is not a new thing, but is voiced with more than the usual discouragement—concerning infertile eggs. The writer says that he has never had an egg from a pen of yarded fowls to hatch. There certainly is no reason for such failure as this, except such as may be found in the ignorance of the inquirer. It is true that there is often some trouble in getting hatchable eggs from close-housed fowls, very early, but this is the most that has to be admitted along this line. We have known of repeated instances during the past season in which whole clutches have hatched, the eggs being wholly from yarded fowls. Vigor, meat, green food, and exercise are the specifics.

The idea is prevalent that Bantams are useless, except as pets for children, and as money-makers for the fancier. There is a light in which these pigmies may appear quite profitable, however. Where space is scanty, one may keep Bantams where there is not enough room for Leghorns, even, for small families, one of these would make just enough to cook, while a larger bird would be quite too much. Invalids, too, might enjoy a small bird of this sort, especially as the proportion of breast meat is large. There are many varieties of Bantams besides the tiny Sebrights so commonly seen. The buff Pekins are quite sizeable, and lay eggs rather closely approaching those of some of the Mediterranean breeds in size.

One of the greatest problems among poultry growers is to find means to keep the young chicks, the ducklings, the feeding birds, the roosting birds, from crowding. It is foreign to their nature to go in such large flocks as are seen under artificial conditions, and one of the first effects is a tendency to active crowding. More than one breeder has come to the conclusion that crowding at night, with consequent sweating during the earlier hours, and chilling towards morning is a most prolific cause of roup. Firmly-built roosts, all on the same level, are a help, but often not a sufficient one. A simple and very shrewd idea along this line is to make the roosts several inches wide, set them on edge, and saw out three inch notches in the roost between each two birds. The birds roost on the "teeth" which are six inches wide, and of course straight along the top edge.

Propagating Small Fruits.

One of the easiest ways to increase blackberry plants is to allow them to sucker or throw up their shoots naturally, but one of the best ways if only a few hundred are wanted is to take a common spade, sharpen with a cross-cut file, and when the sucker plants are six to ten inches high, force the spade down on each side of the shoot so that a cross root six inches long will be left on the plant. This "severed" root will throw one or more lots of fibrous roots in the latter part of the growing season which will make fine plants from root cuttings.

Increase red rasberries in the same manner as blackberries, but if you have had no experience in growing red raspberry root cuttings, it will pay you best to grow "servered" root plants. The purple and blackcaps can be increased by laying the tips in the month of August to September 15, by taking the hoe or trowel and burying the tip three inches deep in the soil.

Propagate currants by taking cuttings from vigorous shoots of the present season's growth, cutting in lengths of from six to ten inches, place in sharp sand during winter where there is no frost (a cellar or pit will be a good place). Plant in well-prepared ground, in April, against the land side of a furrow six inches deep which is marked out with a one-horse garden plow; the soil should be well firmed against the cuttings, especially the lower half of them.—C. C. N.

Rhubarb in the Home.

The plant itself is not raised in cellars, but in the open ground. Any one having good strong roots growing in the garden, can very easily enjoy his pie plant during the winter months. In the fall before the ground freezes, dig up all the roots required, leaving them exposed or covered very lightly with leaves, until needed for forcing. Place a few roots in any structure where the temperature does not fall below 50 degrees.

I have seen it grow in the cottages of the lowly as well as in the middle class in Europe for Christmas pie. It grows nicely if the roots are put in the bottom of a barrel, as close together as it can be put without crushing, just covering the roots with enough light sandy soil to keep in the moisture. The barrel is then placed in any out-of-the-way corner, in the house or cellar where above temperature is maintained, and in two or three weeks rhubarb pie can be enjoyed; I have seen such a barrel in the bay window of well-to-do people; it is sometimes covered with any odd drapery that may always be found in a cottage, a board placed on top and Geraniums and Fuchsias placed there to flower all winter to lend a cheeriness, while nice rhubarb for the palate is growing underneath. Such combinations are cheerful to the housewife while outside the winds and snow make things desolate and uncomfortable.—W. M. Edwards in American Gardening.

A Bulletin for the Children

A recent bulletin of the Ohio Station, "Story of the Lives of a Butterfly and a Moth," was prepared more especially for the young, and as a supplement to "Nature Studies" in the Public Schools. It treats, in a simple, non-technical manner, of the life and development of one of our large, showy colored, and more common butterflies; and of the largest and prettiest of the moths. Teachers, both those in the city as well as those in the country, will be able to secure copies of this bulletin, by addressing the Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. The Station, by this means, hopes to reach the coming farmers, while they are yet young, and have more time to devote to securing a knowledge of the things around them than they are likely to have later on in life.

NERVE TRAINING.

Can the Functions of the Nervous System be Raised by Care and Diligence.

The text was set out in the following principles: Can the functions of the nervous system be raised by care and steady diligence to a higher standard than would appear at present to hold ground? In other words, could the present mental and moral standard of the human subject be raised by the improvement and education of the nerve cell; and, secondly, would mere neglect in the regular exercise of the various nerve centers—allowing these to sink into a state of atrophy—result in moral and intellectual degeneration? In elaborating his theme the lecturer proceeded to give a lucid explanation of recent additions to the knowledge and functions of the nerve cells, illustrating his remarks by means of a large series of diagrams; their structure and development, and the importance of a healthy nutrition were fully explained. It was also pointed out how periods of mental depression and barrenness and stages of activity and fruition were, in their turn, to be traced to the exhaustion and recuperation of the nerve cells, respectively. The condition of the nerve cell in relation to the development of insanity, and its bearing upon the elucidation of many most important points connected with criminal anthropology were touched upon. In conclusion, Dr. Rorie stated that the latent capacities of individuals were, in the majority of cases, if not in all, far beyond what are usually reached, and that the possibilities of increasing and developing these to their full extent depended on raising the vitality of the nervous system to its highest degree. In every individual vast numbers of cerebral cells probably remained undeveloped, and although as yet no nerve centers had been found corresponding to our knowledge of good and evil, of justice and benevolence, of purity and veracity, it would hardly be doubted that these had correlative neural equivalents equally with the mental and intellectual faculties, and they were, therefore, as much worthy of careful training.—London Lancet.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

Handsome poplins can be had in black, neutral and light colors.

Bright-colored satins form some of the daintiest ties and stock collars.

Steel beading is effective on white net, pearl or gray chiffon.

The combination of cloth, silk and velvet in the new costumes are very odd and lovely.

Moire, velour, satin, drap d'ete and cloth are combined with velvet for elegant costumes.

The Roman striped ribbons are as handsome as the piece silks, and form beautiful sashes.

Very attractive white piece laces are sold for blouse fronts to evening bodices.

A surplice waist of rose-colored liberty satin has a small yoke formed of points of real Venetian lace.

A dainty coat for a small boy is of black velvet, embroidered in heavy white silk and embellished with white lace.

A charming gown for a pretty bridesmaid is of rose-pink velveteen with white lace and mink fur bands as garniture.

The Medical Uses of Heat.

The use of heat, dry or moist, is often very effective as a therapeutihal agent in the treatment of inflammatory processes. Heat, more especially dry heat, is a very important remedy in sudden alarming depression of the vital powers, with feebleness of the heart's action accompanied with a cool surface.

Feeble infants are often saved by the application of dry heat, as much as can be borne without blistering. The philosophy of this is simple enough: The increase of heat in the superficial parts starts up both heart and lungs. Hot applications may be dangerous in old persons with degenerated blood vessels. Attacks of sick headache, neuralgia, etc., may often be greatly alleviated by applying dry heat. Also spinal irritation, stupor and unconsciousness due to the influence of narcotic poisons, or other cause.

In these cases, the heat should be aplied to the back of the neck. Cases of spinal irritation—"nervous prostration"—may be much benefited by sun baths, letting the solar rays fall direct on the spine. If done carefully, a "burning glass" might be very effectively used over various parts along the spine.

Perhaps the most generally useful application of dry heat is in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and general dropsy, through the elimination of foreign products. In rheumatism, uric acid is thus disposed of; while in dropsy we thus get rid of much surplus water in the tissues. Dry heat may be applied by means of heated bricks and irons, earthen plates, bags of sand or salt, or hot water bottles.

The appliance of other than dry heat, such as steam heat, Turkish baths, etc., had best be left to the supervision of the medical man.—A. P. Reed, M. D.

Treatment of Croup.

This disease begins with a short, dry cough, quick breathing, and hoarseness, which are soon followed by a peculiar croaking, rasping, grating sound in the voice, which, when once heard, can never be mistaken. It has been well described as like the noise of a fowl when caught in the hand. It needs immediate medical attention, for if neglected it will destroy life in a couple of days, or even less. When the child is seized with the complaint, immediately place it up to the neck in warm water for a quarter of an hour, dry, and wrap in flannel. Give one or two teaspoonfuls of ipecacuanha wine in a little warm water, sweetened, and, if needful, repeat it after fifteen minutes, so that the child vomits freely; then make a poultice two inches thick of two parts bran and one of mustard, put it well up in the throat, and keep it on as long as possible. Three hours after vomiting give a teaspoonful of water with two drops of ipecacuanha wine in it for each year of age up to ten drops. Repeat two or three times in the twenty-four hours so as to keep the patient on the point of vomiting. Give frequently a spoonful of treacle and vinegar for the cough.—"Family Doctor."

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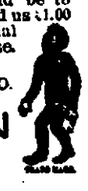

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He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

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The Doctor has had a **whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors**, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the **most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most faithful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

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Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

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FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

GROWING LARGE POTATOES.

Planting Single Eyes In Drills—Hilling and Deep Cultivation Produce Small Tubers.

Many beginners in potato growing find that their crop, even if large in bulk, is mainly composed of small, unsalable potatoes of generally inferior quality. There may be several causes for this, the most common being the planting of too much seed. American Cultivator in this connection says:

One good, strong eye, with enough of the potato attached to give the shoot a vigorous start from the first, will make two, three or four stalks. That is enough in any hill to secure the best tubers. Some potato planters cut the single eyes so small that the young shoot does not start out vigorously, and the crop, though composed of large potatoes, will be a small one. The secret of having a crop of all large potatoes is not to crowd the vines too much in the hill. The potato bears crowding about as poorly as any crop we know. Yet there are objections to cutting potatoes to single eye unless the seed has been carefully chosen from the strongest plants and those which retained their foliage longest. Then not more than two or three pieces should be made from the potatoes thus saved, and the strongest eyes should be reserved for each piece.

In beginning the planting of single eyes it is always best to plant in drills rather than in hills. More and larger potatoes can be grown this way, and if the ground is reasonably free from weeds the planting in hills should be made the regular practice. At 15 inches apart in the rows and the rows three feet apart a crop of potatoes cut to single eyes ought to completely cover the ground when the stems and leaves are largest. As the tops die down weeds will start up, and the cultivator, set so as to cut the surface soil not more than an inch deep, should be kept running through between the rows. Deep cultivation, except just after the potatoes have come up, should never be attempted, and no hill should be made around the potatoes.

Hilling and too deep cultivation are more often the causes of small potatoes than anything else. When the potatoes are set, the cultivator should never be allowed to disturb their roots, as it will surely stop the growth of the tubers already formed and begin the formation of a new set, which will not have time to ripen before the potato vines die down. Such potatoes cannot make reliable seed. They are far inferior to potatoes taken unripe from hills where the tops are still green. The dying down of the tops before the potato matures is always the sign that disease has affected them, and this is sure to extend to the tubers. Spraying potato tops with bordeaux mixture, so as to keep the foliage healthy, is therefore a necessity for potatoes that are intended to be used for seed.

Corrosive Sublimate Treatment.

The following directions for the use of Bolley's corrosive sublimate treatment emanates from the Rhode Island station:

Corrosive sublimate can be bought at drug stores in the form of crystals. Two and one-fourth ounces of these crystals should be dissolved in a few gallons of hot water, and enough cold water added to make 15 gallons of solution. The whole should then be well stirred. In preparing the solution and treating the seed use wooden vessels only. Two barrels with wooden faucets are convenient, the solution being drawn from one to the other whenever it is desired to remove the potatoes. The potatoes may also be put in a sack and dipped into the solution. The same solution may be used repeatedly. The whole tubers, after first being washed, should be placed in the solution for 1½ hours, then spread out to dry and cut and planted as usual. This solution is extremely poisonous and should not be allowed to get into the mouth nor into wells, springs, etc., nor be left where animals can gain access to it.

Cultural Notes on Asparagus.

If one would have thrifty plants he must provide for them a mellow bed and an abundance of food. The sets should be planted separately (about two by four feet) and deep enough so that the tops are from four to six inches below the surface of the soil. As regards fertilizing, if the soil is mellow and sufficiently rich to raise a good crop of corn, surface manuring from year to year will be all (generally speaking) that is required. A dressing of complete fertilizer every spring (not in autumn, as is frequently recommended), however, is of much benefit to any asparagus bed, and the best time in which to set the plants is also in the spring. They can be set in autumn, of course, but in case they are they should be mulched directly succeeding the first hard freeze with two or more inches of old and well rotted manure.—Country Gentleman.

In the Apiary.

"Could not sections be filled with foundation in winter time in order to gain time with next summer's work?" In The National Stockman this query is answered as follows: "By all means. I know there are some who say they want their foundation so entirely fresh that it will become too old if the sections are filled in winter. In actual practice I have found nothing of the kind. I have had good success with sections in which foundation had been filled two, three and some even four years. I have felt the annoyance of being obliged to fill foundation in sections while bees were swarming, and I have felt the comfort of having several thousand sections all filled weeks before that time, and it would take some money to get me to wait till summer before having my sections filled with foundation."

FORAGE CROPS.

Their Value to Farmers of the Northwest Beyond All Estimate.

At a session of the Farmers' Alliance at St. Paul Professor Shaw read an exhaustive paper on forage crops, which was reported in full in the Minneapolis Tribune, from which the following extracts are gleaned:

The forage crops other than grasses that can be grown with success in all the upper Mississippi basin include winter rye, mixed grains, corn, sorghum, rape and cabbage. Those that render less service are millet, the soja bean, the cowpea and Canada field pea. Of these crops the most reliable for cattle include winter rye, peas, oats, corn, sorghum, mixed grains and rape. Those best adapted for sheep are winter rye, rape and cabbage, and those which best meet the needs of swine include rye, mixed grains, rape and the Canada field pea.

Winter rye may be sown for pasture any time from midsummer on, providing it is given time to become strong before winter closes in. It should not be sown in the spring. Winter rye is one of the best pasture plants that can be grown on our prairies.

Of the mixed grains the widest combination will usually be found the best. Such a combination would consist of a mixture of wheat, rye, barley and oats. In the extreme north peas may be added. Grass seeds and clovers may ofttimes be sown with advantage along with such mixtures on the soils of the prairie. Peas and oats grown together have special adaptation in providing pasture for sheep. The treading of cattle is more injurious to the peas than the tramping of sheep. Corn may be turned to excellent account as a pasture for sheep alone, or along with rape.

Sorghum has great capacity for producing pasture. It is best adapted to the needs of sheep, but if pastured ere it gets too high it is also valuable in furnishing pasture for cattle. In growing sorghum for pasture everything depends upon the preparation of the land. Sorghum will grow again and again where eaten down until the season of early frosts. After that season it has little power to grow any further. It is essentially a hot weather plant, while rye and rape are cool weather plants.

Rape may justly be crowned king among the forage plants other than grass or clover that grow in the upper Mississippi basin. It merits such a position because of its power to grow early and late, because of the great variety of ways in which it may be grown, because of the great quantity and excellence of the forage which it produces and because of its great suitabillty for being fed to all the various classes of live stock upon the farm, not excepting the fowls. One acre of rape will produce from 10 to 15 tons of green food, and every ton of rape is worth two tons of clover for feeding. Rape seed may be sown as soon as the ground is in good condition for being worked in the spring and at any time subsequently until the middle of the summer, providing the land is sufficiently moist to sprout the seed. It may be sown alone or along with clover, corn, sorghum or pease and oaths.

Cabbage furnishes a grand pasture for sheep in the late fall when many other kinds of food are out of season or have been injured as food by hard freezing. They may be sown on well prepared land any time after the danger from spring frosts is past until the first or middle of July.

Millet is of less value as a pasture than some of the plants named, but in sections where clover is not much grown it may be used in providing pasture in July and August. It is ready for being grazed in, say, six weeks from the date of sowing, and it should not be sown until warm weather has fully come.

The soja bean is a grand food for live stock, but Minnesota is a little too far north to grow it at its best. It is also better adapted for soiling and for fodder than for pasture, but it may be pastured more especially by sheep.

Cowpeas may be sown broadcast or drilled in when grown from pasture and at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. As with the soja beans, our climate is a little too cool for growing them at their best. It is in order to pasture them with cattle, sheep and swine. The Canada field pea may be sown alone to provide pasture for swine, and with much profit in any part of our state, but better crops will probably be realized in the northern than in the southern portions.

How to Detect the San Jose Scale.

In looking for this insect most persons will pass it by unnoticed on account of its very small size. The female scale is only about one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, while the male is only about one half that size. The shape of the female is nearly circular, while the male is more elongated. The female is sharply convex or conical in the center. This last character will help to distinguish it from many of the other more common species. Its color is nearly like the bark on which it is found. Another distinguishing character is found in the reddish discoloration of the bark immediately surrounding the scale, extending through both the outer and inner bark. These characters will enable one with an ordinary pocket magnifying glass to readily detect the presence of the insect. —Professor Troop, Indiana Station.

Divergence In Opinion.

In a discussion before a Nebraska dairymen's convention a wide divergence in opinion as to the effect of rye pastures on the milk and butter developed, some calling it harmless and others the reverse, but the explanation was that the former took the cows from the rye three or four hours before milking. A similar light was thrown on the question of millet, but millet hay with the seed was looked on with suspicion. One man said that the precaution of taking the cows off pastures with wild onions three or four hours before milking would eliminate the trouble.

MADE IN MINIATURE.

CURIOUS MICROSCOPIC MARVELS ACHIEVED BY INGENIOUS MEN.

Peter Ramus Tells Some Very Fishy Stories About John Muller—The Ever Growing Squad of Cherry Stone Workers—A Wonderful Knife.

Perhaps the most prevalent mania of men gifted with mechanical ingenuity takes the shape of accomplishing or attempting to accomplish in miniature the mightiest feats of engineering that human hands have ever set up. The enthusiast in miniature regards the Forth bridge, for example, not as a utilitarian masterpiece, but as a model to be followed and copied in all the materials supplied by a threepenny bit, and the 985 feet of Eiffel tower neither fills his breast with awe nor horror, but is regarded as a choice subject to be constructed in miniature out of bent pen and the shell of a walnut.

Of the mediæval mechanicians John Muller, better known in the trade as Regiomontanus, which one must admit sounds well for one of his craft, who lived in the fifteenth century, was without doubt the Maskelyne and Cook of the period, or at all events he had as a biographer a writer of greater imagination than the other less fortunate genii of that era. Peter Ramus, the writer in question, not only credits John Muller with fashioning a woodgn eagle, which on the occasion of the Emperor Maximilian visiting Nuremberg flew out to meet him, saluted him in due form—however that may have been—and then turned round and accompanied the procession to the city gates, but further asserts that the same individual turned out an iron fly

Which, having flown a perfect roundabout,
With weary wings returned unto her master.

We are inclined to think, all things considered, that Peter Ramus had the makings of a very fine creator of exciting fiction in him and that it was a sad pity he allowed his gift to be wasted in compiling a biography of a 100 years' deceased automata artificer in place of forestalling the friend of our youth, M. Jules Verne.

The cherry stone has been a favorite subject for the worker in miniature since Hadrianus Junius saw at Mechlin "a cherry stone cut into the form of a basket, in which were 14 pairs of dice distinct, the spots and numbers of which were easily to be discerned with a good eye." A museum in Massachusetts has among its other possessions a cherry stone containing a dozen silver spoons. As the stone is of the ordinary size the spoons are so small that their shape can only be admired by the aid of a microscope. Other remarkable cherry stones are the ones carved all over with 124 heads, mostly of popes and potentates, and the one fashioned by a topmaker at Nuremberg, which contains a plan of Sevastopol, a railway station and the "Messiah" of Klopstock, is indeed multum in parvo.

A tiny vessel has been made of late years by an Italian jeweler who came into possession of a pearl that nature had caused to take upon itself the shape and contour of a boat. A sail of beaten gold studded with diamonds, a binnacle light of ruby and emerald, and a rudder of ivory complete the structure, which weighs less than an ounce all told. We recently saw it stated that the smallest steam engine in the world is one of an upright pattern, made of silver and gold and resting on a 25 cent goldpiece. The diameter of the cylinder is one forty-eighth part of an inch; stroke, one thirty-second of an inch; weight, one eighth of a grain; bore of cylinder, .3125 of a square inch. The engine can be worked either by steam or compressed air, and—oh, shade of Peter Ramus—the balance wheel of one-third of an inch diameter is said to make 1,760 revolutions per minute.

In 1816 a knife was made at Messrs. Travis & Son's, Manchester, containing three blades, buttonhook, saw, punch, screwdriver, box, corkscrew, hook and gimlet, two phlemens, a species of lancet, picker and two more lancets with a ring at the head. The knife, we learn, was only eleven-sixteenths of an inch long and weighed 1 pennyweight 14 grains. At this end of the century Sheffield can boast of a dozen pairs of shears, each so minute that they altogether weigh less than half a grain, if report speaks true.

Of examples of microscope writing there is no end, but one of the most famous is mentioned by Pliny, who said that Cicero had once seen Homer's "Iliad" in a nutshell. In order to prove the truth of this a French writer named Huet experimented in the presence of the dauphin, whose tutor he was in 1670. He first showed that a piece of sheepskin 10 by 8 inches can be folded up to fit the shell of a walnut, and then proceeded to prove that he could get 250 stanzas of 30 verses to a stanza on each side of the paper, or 7,500 verses on each side. Of the paintings in miniature Carel van Mander, the sixteenth century painter and historian, quotes the landscape painted by Lucas van Heere's wife. This work of art represented a mill with sails bent, the miller appearing as if mounting the stairs loaded with a sack. A cart and horse were seen upon the terrace upon which the mill was fixed, and on the road several peasants were discerned. The whole was perfectly distinct and accurately finished, and yet so minute that it could be covered with one grain of corn. Surely that most microscopic artist, M. Jan van Beers, must be descended from the fair painter of that extraordinary work of art.—London Standard.

Her Explanation.

"This building," said the little city girl, who was taking her little country cousin around and showing her the sights, "is called the half orphan asylum. They intended to make a whole asylum out of it, but they found they didn't have money enough, I expect."—Chicago Tribune.

Opening of Regular SPRING Trade,

Judging from our past busy week, is certainly a fact. Nearly caught us napping this time. However, we are now ready, and special inducements we are now offering in our CARPET DEPARTMENT should make this the busiest store in town.

Don't Do It!

Don't paint the old carpet over. It'll look ten times as bad. If you think you cannot afford a new one, let the old one go as it is. But you have no right to think at all until you have been to see us After that you will do a lot of thinking.

For 15 Days, Sewing, Laying, Lining, FREE.

Woven Beds of Flowers.

Our Carpets are so beautifully designed and executed that it is a pleasure to look at them Any one of them will adorn your home

For 15 Days, Sewing, Laying, Lining, FREE.

A Particular Point

About our Carpets is the thoroughly lasting quality of each yard we sell. Buying for less money than we ask is getting less wear and far less satisfaction than you get from us. A Special for 10 Days—15 rolls of VELVET BRUSSELS, only 90 cents a yard, and

Sewing, Laying, Lining, FREE.

WE ARE READY TO FURNISH YOUR HOME

and take our pay in "LITTLES," as you can spare it. You need not wait because you feel you can't afford it just now. Our CREDIT System is for your benefit. Its object is to help you to help yourselves. A trifle advance over cash prices. about 10 per cent., secures to you all the credit and all the time to meet your needs. Try us. You will find

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

Not a voice has been raised against the passage of the fifty million dollar appropriation for the national defense, President McKinley's policy is backed by congress and by seventy million people in the United States.

Alas for the incongruities of life! A plaster of paris statute of Venus came supposedly out of a window of a tenement house on the Bowery in New York, the other day, landed on the head of a policeman and seriously disabled that officer.

That the United States is a great nation, great in the power of self-control and cool judgment, has been proved during the past week, and as the shadow of war draws nearer more perfect grows the confidence of the people in their rulers, and especially in their President.

General Weyler's courage is only equalled by the generosity with which he favors the public with his opinions. He says that he spent two days on a steamer within sight of the very spot where the Maine was blown up that he knows that there were no mines in Havana harbor, and that he does not expect war between Spain and the United States.

The Canton News-Democrat, during this warlike period, is indulging itself in headlines which are verily without beginning and without end. "Is not a Casus Belli," asserts the Democrat in big, black type, "but it would be a mighty unpopular thing for the President to do." One is fairly staggered by the vigor of this announcement, but the mind reels in its effort to fathom the meaning of it all.

The request of the Spanish government that Consul General Lee be recalled from Havana, is one which is perfectly proper according to international law, and as the answer to the request has been made with the decision which characterizes all of President McKinley's actions, it remains to be seen whether Spain will take the extreme measures within her power and which would have the effect of precipitating a war.

The election of Dr. A. B. Richardson as superintendent of the Massillon state hospital is a matter for congratulation, not only for the hospital trustees, but for the citizens of Massillon generally. Dr. Richardson has long and ably filled the position of superintendent of the Columbus state hospital, and is looked upon as the best possible man to launch the new institution. The election is a high compliment which is thoroughly merited. Dr. Richardson has hitherto and in all probability will continue to render himself very useful to the state.

The fact that the navy department has a stock of reserve batteries ready for arming the merchant vessels that may be chartered as cruisers, shows the wisdom of preparing for war in time of peace. There are scores of rapid-fire guns of the 6-inch, 5 inch or 4-inch calibre at the Washington naval ordnance yard, ready to be sent wherever they may be needed. Some of these may go to the Chicago or to the Atlanta, taking the place of guns in their old batteries which do not have rapid-fire mounts; in that case the discarded guns will be available for the merchant cruisers.

Dun's Review for March 5 states that failures in February have been smaller than in any other month, except three of the previous fifty-two months, with remarkable decrease in the failures for $100,000 and over, though in number and amount the smaller failures show less change than might have been expected, indicating that in good times or bad a large proportion is due to causes apart from the general condition of business. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through clearing houses is but $1.71 per $1,000, a lower rate than has appeared in the first quarter of any year, except 1880 and 1881, of the past twenty-three years. The evidence of general safety and solvency is gratifying, while in most branches of manufacture and trade defaults are smaller than in February for four years past.

Editor C. R. White, of the Holmes County Republican, wants to be appointed postmaster at Millersburg, and THE INDEPENDENT hopes he will get the appointment, because he deserves it. While there may be other Republicans in Holmes county who deserve recognition for services rendered the party, the man who attempts to run a Republican paper in a county with a population of 21,000 and a Democratic majority of 3,000 should certainly receive all the help that can be given him. The present editor's father, who for years held aloft the Republican banner in that rock-ribbed stronghold of Democracy, was appointed postmaster in 1862, but two years later was removed by that prince of civil service reformers, Grover Cleveland, for "offensive partisanship," an offense which cost so many Republican office-holders their positions, but of which Democratic office holders were never guilty.

The desperate measures which are being taken by Democratic leaders in Columbus today to loosen the clutches of that political octopus, Allen O. Myers, who has aspired to the entire control of the state Democratic party, will no doubt result in a scene of picturesque excitement. Although Myers has no official connection with the state committee, he, together with Jim Ross, ex-sheriff of Franklin county, and Judge R. M. Ditty, of Hillsboro, has obtained control of the campaign machinery, including books and correspondence. With this as their stock in trade, they have joined hands with Kurtz, Griffin and McKisson and have been managing things to suit themselves. To add to his power, Myers started a weekly paper in Columbus, and in his characteristic manner has bullied Democratic members and abused those who would not do his bidding—until the worm has turned. An effort is to be made by the committee to get control of the campaign books, but the situation is so very much Myers that it is almost certain to fail.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S OPINION.

The week opens with every evidence that if reliance can be placed upon news of the day Spain is preparing for war. The United States, thanks to the cool, calm course pursued by President McKinley, is prepared for any emergency, every possible means having been employed to place the country in the best condition for hostilities which seem so close at hand.

Secretary Sherman, whose opinions as a venerable statesman of experience are valuable, feels assured that once aroused, this nation will stand together as one man. "Personally," said Mr Sherman to a New York World correspondent, "I hope that peaceful relations between the United States and Spain will be maintained. Spain has no present grievances against this country that warrants a severance of peaceful relations This government has preserved a strict neutrality in the war that has been going on for months past between Spain and Cuba, while public sentiment has strongly been in favor of intervention As far as the United States is concerned, it has no just cause to declare war against Spain. Nor will it, until it is plainly shown that Spain has committed some overt act. When a great nation goes to war the provocation must be great enough to bear the searchlight of civilized nations. While Spain is apparently arming for war, it cannot be possible, that with all her pride of nationality, she really believes that she can cope with the United States on sea or land. Seventy-five per cent. of the population of her colony is already in revolt. In comparing Spain's manner of success in war with this country I do not underrate the bravery and patriotism of the Spanish people. The only element of danger the United States has to meet, in case of war, is that our people may possibly underrate their adversary Thoroughly aroused, however, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West. Geographical divisions will be obliterated. I have no fear on that point."

FACTS ABOUT SPAIN.

The area of Spain is about equal to that of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois combined. It is a little less than that of France and about 50 per cent. more than the area of the British Isles. Texas exceeds Spain in size by a much bigger margin than that between Spain and California. To put the matter in figures, the area of Spain is 197,670 square miles, including the Balearic and Canary islands. On the continent of Europe, Spain has 191,100 square miles.

The country is not heavily populated. The number of inhabitants is a little less than it would be if the average density of population was the same that it is in Ohio. New York is much more thickly inhabited. The density of population is more than three times as great in Massachusetts as it is in Spain.

The Spanish government is in very very bad condition financially. The debt held in other countries is about $400,000,000, most of it due to French investors. That is why France may be expected to use any influence which she may have to prevent war with the United States. The internal debt is about $900,000,000 The debt is increasing every year, and with ruinous rapidity, since the war with Cuba began. The revenue of Spain is about $150,000,000 a year, and the expenditures are always more. The country is taxed too heavily to permit industry to have a fair chance, yet the equivalent rendered for taxation borne is small.

Spain has a fair navy, for a country of such limited resources. The Spanish army is ordinarily from 80,000 to 100,000 strong. Now it has been forced much above that limit. There are nearly 200,000 soldiers in Cuba alone. The civil administration is lax and inefficient. The postoffice department is disreputable. Merchants send valuable letters by messengers. They cannot trust the mails. Education is very backward. About 68 per cent of the population can neither read nor write. Yet there is a law intended to give every child at least primary instruction. It is a farce.—Cleveland Leader.

Leather and findings, cut soles, and taps, iron lasts and stands, and all kinds of shoemaker supplies for sale at H. R. Hintz, No. 21 West Main street.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Andrew Dangeleisen Arraigned for Sentence.

A FINE AND COSTS IMPOSED.

Death of a Prominent Resident of Marlboro Township—Had Served as County Commissioner—Common Pleas Court in Session—Court House Cullings.

CANTON, March 7.—Court was resumed in both rooms this morning, Judges McCarty and Taylor presiding. After the disposal of the motion dockets the assignments were taken up. In the list of cases assigned for trial are those of Poorman and others vs. the O. Young Coal Company, the Dalton Roller Mill Company vs. Volzer, and Heiman's administrator vs. the C., T. & V. railway.

Andrew Dangeleisen, of Massillon, was arraigned before Judge McCarty this morning and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and the costs. The latter aggregate $66 04. Mr. Dangeleisen, who was indicted for shooting with intent to wound, was convicted of assault. The prosecuting witness was Christian Frantz, also of Massillon.

A supplemental final account has been filed in the estate of Levi Stump, of Perry township A final account has been filed by the guardian of Clarence Smith, of Massillon. Frank Richards has been appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel K. Smith, of Marlboro township The will was admitted for probate on Saturday

Jonas Wearstler, of Marlboro township, and prominent throughout Stark county, died Sunday night of consumption, after a lingering illness. Mr. Wearstler served on the board of commissioners of Stark county, and was succeeded by ex-Commissioner John R. Poyser.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, March 8.—The council last night was opposed to granting a local franchise to the Carroll County Telephone Company, but the solicitor was finally instructed to draft an ordinance granting the company the right to establish a toll station only. It was the object of the Carroll County Telephone Company to establish a central in Canton and a majority of the citizens are in favor of admitting a line in opposition to the Bell, thinking it will bring about a reduction in rates.

Frank Fransue and others have instituted proceedings in court against the Veterans' Memorial Association and others to recover $13,216. The sum is due, it is alleged, on various promissory notes.

The proposed electric line between Canton and Alliance will probably not be built, at least not under the franchise ordinance now before the city council. Amendment after amendment has been made and the last would require the company to establish six arc lights along the line in Canton, and keep them burning all night.

The first partial accounts have been filed in the estates of Peter and Christena Morganthaler, of Massillon. Saled claims have been approved in the assignment of Matthew Clemens, of Navarre. A final account has been filed in the estate of Duncan McLaughlin, of Massillon. In the estate of Robert Tipping, of Massillon, the widow accepts the provisions of the will.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT DAY

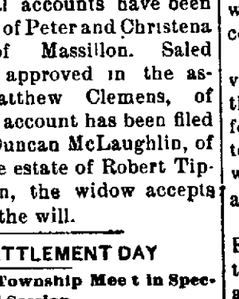
Trustees of Perry Township Meet in Special Session.

According to law, the first Monday in March is the annual settlement day for township trustees. So, on Monday Trustees Elsass, Smith and Jarvis, with Township Clerk Busby, met in their office in this city, paid the supervisors what money was due them and such other bills as were presented. It was also decided to divide road district No. 4, making a new district to be known as No 10. District No. 4 is in the southeast corner of the township and includes Richville. The dividing line will begin at the northwest corner of land owned by Michael Graybill, continuing directly south through the property of Solomon S. Gerber, Sarah Tayler and Edward J. Miller to the south line of the township. The new district will include all the territory east of the here described line.

PUBLISH MY LETTER

So That Women May Know Where to Find Relief.

Such is the request of Mrs. L. M. Haynes, Springfield, Mo. (General delivery) A part of Mrs Haynes's letter reads as follows: "I wrote to you in May, 1897; I was about to give it up, for I had the four best doctors in the city and they could not cure me. My disease was female weakness. I had been troubled with it for five years. Four and a half bottles of Peruna cured me. I hope all suffering women will take Peruna I know it will cure others also. I cannot praise Peruna enough."



Bear in mind that female weakness is pelvic catarrh, to which women are peculiarly liable, and from which few are entirely exempt. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. "Health and Beauty," a book devoted to the phase of catarrh peculiar to women, will be sent free to any woman by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

TROUBLE ABOUT A LOT.

Both Fulton and the Railway Company Claim to Own It.

CANAL FULTON, March 7.—The village council will meet tomorrow night, when the question as to whether or not the town really owns a certain piece of ground that it thinks it does will be brought up for discussion. The lot is situated along the C, L. & W. railway, south of the station. The town decided to lease this lot to the company that will soon begin the erection of an electric light plant here. The railway company sent surveyors to the village, and after looking over the land they declared that it was the property of the company and that the town had no right to lease it. The matter is expected to end in the courts.

EAST GREENVILLE NEWS.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 7.—A number of the Welsh residents of the village gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Collier Saturday evening and delightfully passed the time in exchanging reminiscences of the days when all were happy in the "land of song."

Howard Walter, who has been attending school at Ada for two months, is visiting his parents in this place. Mr. Walter is an earnest member of the Epworth League, and he is much interested in the establishment here of a branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The topic discussed at the Sunday evening meeting of the Epworth League was, "The Providence of Song." William Jones was president of the meeting.

The Rev. William Williams and Samuel Williams, of North Lawrence, attended services at the M. E. church yesterday.

John R. Jones is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Miss Matilda Hughes has returned from a Justus visit.

THE RAT-KILLING RECORD.

SIPPO, March 7—W. J. Myers modestly demands the rat-killing record of the neighborhood, presenting a claim of 200 rats in ten days. They were caught in traps Other farmers' catches average 50 or 60 a week.

NOTES FROM M'DONALDSVILLE.

MCDONALDSVILLE, March 7.—H. F. Daily, who recently purchased the general store of Mr. Witwer, has moved to this place from Aultman, having taken possession of the store on March 1. It is Mr. Witwer's intention to become a resident of Akron.

Charles and Clement Hane and Charles Scheiner, of Akron, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr and Mrs. William Stover, of Marlboro, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Witwer, Sunday.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN, March 9.—The Rev. James Lister, former pastor of our village church, but at present a resident of Massillon, occupied the pulpit last evening and delivered a fine discourse.

The social held at the residence of Joseph Griffiths last Thursday evening by the Juniors was a success socially and financially. The net proceeds being $5

Our brick works are fast completing their improvements for spring operation. They will then be equipped with all the modern improvements known to the manufacture of all grades of brick and will also be prepared to compete with all comers for any sized contracts.

Most of our coal mines have worked very little during the past month, and the men are beginning to look around for other fields of labor. Alabama seems to be the center of attraction at present, where large government coal contracts are in progress.

Our township trustees met at Canal Fulton on Monday for their annual settlement. Among other business transacted was the reduction of the number of supervisors from nine to six, thereby necessitating a redistricting of the supervisors' districts, and as new scrapers were recently purchased at a cost of $585 for three of them, it is expected that they will do the work in such a manner as to warrant the reduction in the number of supervisors.

David Davies purchased the John Z. Groff homestead last Friday for the consideration of $2,040, or $68 per acre, which is considered a good price for the tract.

A temperance lecture will be given in the village church first Saturday in April. The speaker will be announced in due time.

Our Sunday school has decided to hold Easter exercise on Easter Sunday evening. A cantata as arranged by David C. Cook, of Chicago, will be rendered in an up-to-date manner. Another usual good treat is in store for all who attend.

The Republican primary election will be held in the school house on Saturday, March 19, and already the "spring chickens" are beginning to hustle. Lawrence precinct furnishes the trustee this spring. A hot contest is promised for the nomination. While C. M. Shaffer and Charles Kirk, of Canal Fulton, will cross swords for the clerkship, William Ralston and W. G. Myers have announced that they are willing to serve our precinct as assessor.

The literary last Friday evening was immense. The Canal Fulton Mandolin Club and A. E. Boerngen, of Massillon, added greatly to the exercises. The question for debate this week is intemperance and war. Our people are promised a fine entertainment by Massillon talent that may dispense with the discussion. The Newman quartette will render several of their choice selection. A large attendance is promised.

Mrs. Thomas Masters, of Massillon's East End, visited her sister, Mrs. John Sadler, part of last week.

Letter From Dalton.

DALTON, March 9.—Miss Lillie Lang, of Marshallville, is the guest of Miss Laura Chaffin.

Moser & Zaugg have rented the room owned by W. H. H. Wertz and formerly occupied by Lagimbuhl's dry goods store.

F. W. McDowell & Co., are erecting a warehouse on the vacant lot next to their store.

Miss Gertrude Pope returned Saturday after a week's visit with friends in Massillon.

Miss Lula Eckard, who teaches school in North Lawrence, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Lydia Eckard.

Miss Laura Roebuck returned last week after a fortnight's visit with Mrs. George Stuck, at Palestine, Pa.

Master Roger Miller and sister Gertrude are visiting their aunts, the Misses Iva and Mae Welty.

Miss Ada Hawk, who has been seriously ill during the past week, is improving.

Miss Ida Burns, of Pittsburg, is the guest of the Rev. E. K. Mechlin.

JUSTUS JOTTINGS.

JUSTUS, March 9.—Clark McClintock has bought a lot of timber from Daniel Baughman, and Mr. Camp is sawing it.

Mr. Penman is very sick with malarial fever and inflammation of the bowels.

A. O. McFarren is gaining quite a reputation as an auctioneer. He has two sales to cry this week, and his services are in demand throughout this end of the county.

Only one load of wheat was brought to town yesterday, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads.

RE-DISTRICTED THE TOWNSHIP.

CANAL FULTON, March 9—The township trustees, at their meeting for annual settlement, decided to re-district the entire township, making six districts out of the nine that there are at present.

On April 16 Lawrence township will vote on the local option question. The township is now "wet," and should it go "dry" saloons in North Lawrence and Newman will have to be closed, as both are unincorporated villages.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, March 9. — The Good Templars were agreeably and hospitably entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Herbst on Tuesday evening. A royal time, in song and other festivities followed by a delicious luncheon of cake, ice cream, etc., was the order of the evening.

James Brown and Ed. Jones were in Canal Fulton this week looking after their fences.

Clarence Shaffer, candidate for township clerk on the Republican ticket, was shaking hands with our people yesterday.

The question, "Resolved, That the United States senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people," was discussed in an eloquent and able manner last Tuesday evening before the Young Men's Debating Club. The miscellaneous discussion revealed the fact that the sentiments of all the debaters were on the affirmative side. Next Tuesday evening the following question will be discussed, "Resolved, That politics exert more influence on society than the church."

George Hoover closed school in district No. 7 last Friday. Next week he will begin the study of law under Mr. Robertson, of Canton. He has the wishes of his many friends for pre-eminent success in this his chosen calling.

Samuel Yockey, of Alliance, is spending several days with his aged parents on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Born, to Mr. and Charles Lawrence, a daughter, on Tuesday morning.

An election of three cemetery trustees will take place at the chapel on Saturday, April 2, from 2 to 5 p.m.

NOTES FROM BOLIVAR.

BOLIVAR, March 10.—John Keatch is convalescent and will soon be able to be out He has had an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. West has secured a house in Massillon and will have her husband, who is yet in Pennsylvania, ship the furniture to that place.

The Rev. A R. Smith has been on the sick list for the past few days.

William Zutavern will leave the Belknap farm and move to Canal Dover.

Mrs Keefer has returned from Mineral Point, where she has been spending a part of the winter.

The brakeman who had his leg broken by the wire cable on the W. & L. E. railway some time ago, is able to walk around now by the use of a crutch.

Miss Emma Ricker has been confined to her home for some time with a very sore foot.

D. A. Muskoff has had a large wall paper rack placed in his drug store.

The dance at Boone's, east of town, was largely attended by the young people.

The war spirit has manifested itself in the village and nearly every group one meets is discussing the situation.

We this week record the death of J. E. Carling, who died February 25, at his home in Bolivar, O., after a long and suffering illness, caused by that dreaded disease, consumption. A large circle of loving friends administered to his last wishes, and everything that could be was done to alleviate his sufferings. He was a kind, loving husband and father. A wife and four children are left to mourn their sad bereavement. The funeral took place from the M. E. church, of which he was a member, on Sunday the 28th, at 10 a. m., the Rev. Neely officiating. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The family tender their heartfelt thanks for the management and perfect completion of the grave; also to those who so kindly assisted during the sickness and death of the deceased.

William E. Smith will move into Mrs. Bidwell's house, in a few days.

John Boone has rented the Sisson property, and will move in a few days.

FOR RENT—30 acres of land with good buildings, 2 miles east of Massillon, near Hankins' coal bank. Inquire of John Boerner.

America's greatest medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

From Extreme Nervousness.

THAT no one remedy can contain the elements necessary to cure all diseases, is a fact well known to everyone. Dr. Miles' *System* of Restorative Remedies consists of seven distinctively different preparations, each for its own purpose.

Mrs. L. C. Bramley, 37 Henry St., St. Catherines, Ontario, writes: "For years I suffered from extreme nervousness and annoying constipation, developing into palpitation and weakness of the heart. I was unable to sleep, suffered much from headache, pain in my left side, palpitation and a constant feeling of weakness and prostration. I began using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills and the Anti-Pain Pills to relieve sudden paroxysms of pain and headache. I soon felt much improved and the pains and aches and weariness left me. I then took Dr. Miles' Restorative Tonic and am now restored to my former good health."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THE ORRVILLE ROBBERY.

Charles Cutten Gets Away with Ten Thousand Dollars.

ORRVILLE, March 9—Charles Cutten, night agent of the Adams Express Company, has absconded taking with him $10,000 contained in an express package This package of money was sent from a Cleveland bank to a bank in Akron, but as the train on Saturday night over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road, known as the theatre train, runs three hours late, leaving Cleveland at 11:30, the agent at Akron was not on duty and the money was carried on to this place, to be returned to Akron on the next train. On Monday Express Agent J. E. Sheppard received a telegram asking what had become of the package of money. He replied that there was no record of it having been received here, and that the night man was missing.

The matter was kept as quiet as possible until the officials of the express company had made an investigation. Cutten had lived here for three years, and had born an excellent reputation. He was borne and raised in Nova Scotia. He leaves a wife and one child. Mrs. Cutten does not know why he left or where he has gone. A few days ago he told her he was going to the Klondike. It is said that frequently sums ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 are transferred here, and it is a mystery why he did not make a larger haul. The express company has employed a local photographer to make a large number of his photographs, and these, with a description of the man, will be sent all over the country.

MR. LINCOLN'S CASE.

Mayor Schott Thinks He Should be put Among Rats.

Abraham Lincoln, of North Lawrence, is in the toils again, and the authorities are now facing a great question. "If he isn't a nuisance," said Mayor Schott this morning, "then I don't know what is a nuisance. He will not stay at the infirmary, the workhouse people do not want him for he is of no use to them, we can't keep him in prison here all the time, and if we discharge him it will only be to re-arrest him soon after for some one or other of his numerous offences that he will at once commit. Now I think it would be a good plan to put in the cell with him a half dozen or a dozen well grown rats, and let him fight those for half a day or so. I should think that afterwards he would seek to avoid arrest and might possibly remain away from town entirely."

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

New spring and summer suitings at F. A. Pille's, tailor, over No. 3 West Main street.

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Mary Ritter and family will move to Canton next Friday.

Miss Corinne Barney, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. Ellen W. McLain.

Youngstown has eighteen representatives in the Stark county workhouse.

Albert Ellery has returned to Massillon, after a brief visit in Uhrichsville.

J. J. Wise has returned from Cleveland, where he attended the spring millinery openings.

Miss Sue Davies, of Cleveland, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B Davies, in West Main street.

John F. Keller, of this city, now spends his entire time at Bowerstown, where he recently purchased a coal mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Rider gave a card party on Tuesday evening, in honor of their eighth wedding anniversary.

Trainmaster Merwin, of the W. & L. E. Railway, has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Farst and Charles Kittinger, of Akron, were guests at the residence of Mrs. Margaret Wise, Sunday.

Harvey Stoner preached in the Christian church, Sunday, in the absence of the Rev. F. H. Simpson, who is in Wooster.

The earnings of the C., L. & W. for the month of February were $107,733 47, an increase of $25,701 57 over the same month last year.

Lenten services at St. Timothy's Episcopal church will be held every day at 4 p. m., except on Wednesday and Friday, when they will be held at 7 p. m.

Christian Endeavor leaders for the month of March, in the Presbyterian church, are Edith Shafer, Mary Bell Rogers, Lillian Norton and Floyd Snyder.

Among the confirmations made by the Senate, as reported in the last issue of Army and and Navy Journal, is that of William M. Folger as captain from February 6, 1898

'Squire George Violand, of Louisville, this county, who has served the people of Nimishillen township as justice of the peace for thirty-three years, is a candidate for re-election.

The members of the Buckeye Club and many friends assembled at the Pennsylvania station, Tuesday evening, to say goodbye to Ulysses Von Kanel, who left for Arizona

The Leesville Review states that the Leesville Gun Club is going to shoot the Roxford team on Monday next. Evidently the Leesville marksmen are getting in shape for war with Spain.

William Oliver, of Lisbon, against whom thirteen indictments were returned for illegal liquor selling, pleaded guilty to five of them and was fined $100 and costs on each, to be confined in jail until paid.

Mrs. Robert Mantell, known on the stage as Miss Charlotte Behrens, died at the Harrington Hotel in Port Huron on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Mantell was to have appeared at the Armory with her husband on March 16.

Charles Knobloch, of 245 West Main street, has been engaged by the Warwick Coal Company as the successor of Fred Race, who resigned the position of mine blacksmith to accept another at the works of Russell & Co.

A report current at Doylestown states that a wildcat or panther has taken refuge in the Mobile coal mine. The animal has been heard to scream in different parts of the mine, and some of the men who work there claim to have seen it.

The Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association met on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. F. L. Baldwin. Arrangements are under way for a reception to be given for the benefit of the association immediately after Easter.

L. M. Willett, of Cadiz, O., has written J. S. Coxey that he desires to become a member of General Coxey's army of unemployed in case another is organized. Mr. Willett is of the opinion that Mr. Coxey expects to rally an army to fight Spain.

During the month of February the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, received one hundred and sixteen cars loads of material and shipped out fifty car loads of finished work—the best month's record in the history of the company.

Rath Vananda, who has charge of the sinking operations at the new Krause mine on the Weller farm, west of the city, is in town today. The mine is now filled with water, and nothing can be done at present. The mine is 100 feet deep. The thickness of the vein is five and one-half feet.

The season of stilts and marbles has arrived, and the small boy who is not promenading muddy streets or the shallow water of the river and canal is busy with his game on the unpaved sidewalk. By the aid of stilts it is possible to cross the worst places without so much as soiling a shoe sole.

The various railroads have experienced a general increase in business during the past two months, which shows a considerable gain over the corresponding months last year. Agent Edgar, of the C., L. & W., stated today that January and February would show a proportionate gain over the last ten months of 1897.

The Jolly Twenty Euchre Club played the usual number of games at the Monday evening meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wilhelm, and the prizes, both jardinieres, were won by John Crooks and Mrs. A. L. Wilhelm. Charles Wendling and Mrs. James Marshall were awarded the consolation prizes.

Mr. Lewis Feil and Miss Edith Derwalt were married last night in the presence of about seventy-five relatives and friends, at the home of the bride's parents in North Mill street, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. After the ceremony all sat down to a bountiful spread. Mr. and Mrs. Feil make will their home in Cliff street.

Mrs. Mary H. Corns, Miss Hunt and Miss Sarah Corns returned to Massillon this morning. Miss Corns has been absent more than a year, which she has spent in Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Mrs. Corns and Miss Hunt left Massillon last October, and have passed a delightful winter in Germany. Mr. James C. Corns met the party in New York.

At Benjamin Stump's public sale, Monday, two determined men bid for quantities of corn and oats until finally the oats went to one of them for forty-six cents a bushel, sixteen cents more than the Massillon retail price, and the corn to the other for forty-two cents a bushel, seven cents in excess of the market price. Neither the corn nor the oats is of particularly fine quality, but neither of the men wanted to drop out before he positively had to.

The government's Alaska relief expedition with the 537 reindeer and Laplanders which passed through Alliance last Wednesday, reached Seattle yesterday afternoon at 5:30. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-two miles was covered in 129 hours, or 25 miles per hour for the entire distance. The reindeer stood the journey well. The Laplander children took the measles with them from New York, reaching Seattle with the whole 26 suffering with the disease.—Alliance Leader.

Jonas W. Wearstler, ex-county commissioner, who died at his home in Marlboro, Monday morning, was fifty-four years of age. The funeral will be held from his home in the village at 10 o'clock Wednesday, and will be in charge of the Grand Army post of Marlboro. Mr. Wearstler served during the war of the rebellion in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, O. V. I., which was largely made up of men from this county. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and American Mechanics. A wife, two sons and three daughters survive him.

Miss Mabel Nunamaker was unexpectedly called upon to entertain a party of Cantonians who arrived in street cars on Tuesday evening. Those present were: The Misses Orpha Whitmer, Eva Lehman, Kateura Wolf, Jennie Martin, Elizabeth Talbott, Leah Osee Snead, Emma Stockberger, Savilla Geib, Ida Rost, Alice McCall, and Messrs. M. Lutz, W. Kaufman, T. Archer, F. Cory, W. Palmer, J. Hoover, J. Robertson, W. Steiner, N. Pickens, J. Welker, of Canton, and Messrs. Harry Howells, George Howells, J. A. McLaughlin and Miss Anna Austin, of this city.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MINNIE MEYERS.

Minnie Meyers, the 10-year-old daughter of James Meyers, died this morning from the effects of spinal trouble. The funeral took place from her father's residence, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday. The interment was at the West Brookfield cemetery.

JACOB WENDLING.

A telegram announcing the death of Jacob Wendling at his home in Parkman, O., has been received by the deceased's brother-in-law, Daniel Pietzcker, in this city. The funeral will take place Friday, at Parkman, at two o'clock. Mr. Wendling was for many years a resident of Massillon, and is remembered by former schoolmates and associates. The cause of death was paralysis.

HARRY CLAY.

The death of Harry Clay, aged 17 years, and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Clay, occurred on Tuesday at the Clay residence, northeast of this city. Death resulted from typhoid fever, and Mrs. Clay is now ill with the disease.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 9.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Howells died on Tuesday morning. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 a. m. Interment in the East Greenville cemetery.

MR. MARSH.

MANCHESTER, March 8.—The principal of the Manchester schools, Mr. Marsh, died last night of pneumonia.

Two Hundred from Cleveland.

The Cleveland World says "that upon the opening of the Massillon hospital for the insane two hundred of the inmates of the city infirmary will be transferred to that institution. There are at present three hundred and seventeen insane patients in the city's poorhouse, and the transfer of these patients to Massillon would greatly relieve the crowded institution. The cost of caring for these patients has been a big item of expense to the city in the past years and it is expected that at least $30,000 will be saved annually in this way."

The Coast Defences.

One half the number of improved cannon, mortars and emplacements will be located and placed in suitable position ere the expiration of 1898. The Artillery Board is constantly making practical surveys, so far as these relate to the army, and the establishment of adequate military protection of our sea board, frequently urged upon the government by the chambers of commerce of our maritime cities, is receiving a strong reinforcement from this source. Meanwhile there is a means of defence from greater physical calamity which no one afflicted with nervousness or dyspepsia should neglect, and that is the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by restoring the tone of the nerves and stomach invigorates the entire system. It also remedies and prevents malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments, and cures biliousness and constipation. It is a capital appetizer, and promotes sound repose. Those who have been cured by it speak in no uncertain tones as to the effectiveness of this celebrated medicine in disease and as a medicinal stimulant.

CHARTERS VS. GETZ.

A Damage Suit Begun in Court Today.

RESULTS OF A BULLET WOUND.

Five Hundred Dollars Demanded for Alleged Malicious Arrest, Imprisonment and Injuries Inflicted—A Case Involving Massillonians—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, March 9.—John F. Charters, of Massillon, began suit in court today against Turenne Getz and William F. Ricks and I. M. Taggart, the latter as sureties of Mr. Getz, to recover damages in the sum of $500. The petition relates that on May 4, 1897, Mr. Getz, while on duty as policeman in the city of Massillon, unlawfully, maliciously and without warrant arrested and imprisoned the plaintiff, depriving him of his liberty for a term of three hours. It is alleged that by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain and anguish of mind as well during the time of imprisonment, and was suffering from loss of blood from wounds inflicted at the time of arrest. In this his first cause of action Mr. Charters requests judgment in the sum of $250.

All allegations contained in the above cause of action are adopted by the plaintiff in the second, and it is further claimed that Officer Getz on the date named maliciously and unlawfully pursued and assaulted the plaintiff on public streets. It is also alleged that while the pursuit was in progress that Officer Getz hurled a heavy club or billy at Mr. Charters, and without cause or provocation discharged a revolver twice at the latter, one shot wounding the plaintiff in the left leg, thus damaging him to the extent of $250. Lawyers Thayer, Weber and Turner filed the petition.

A final account has been filed in the assignment of Mathias Clementz, of Navarre. James H. Robertson has been appointed trustee in the Smith estate in Sandy township. Homer V. Biggle has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frederick Welsh, of Pike township. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Jacob Bullton, of Marlboro.

Real estate transfers furnished by Trump & Oberly, abstracters of titles, room 1 & 2, Eagle Block, Canton, O.

Massillon. Adam Kannel to Wayne and Uriah H. Matthews, part of lot No. 1934, 1st ward, $220; Thomas Hagan's administrator to Margaret Hagan, lot No. 1016, 1st ward, $1,500; Fred Hess to Leonard Hess, east half of lot No. 536, 1st ward, $2,200; Mary C. Graybill to Peter P. Kelly, part of lot No 718, 2nd ward, $200; N. S. Russell to the McClymonds Public Library, north half of lot No. 234, 3rd ward, $560; Hugh Creighton to Henry C. Menser, part of lot No. 238, 3rd ward, $1,050; Winfield Smith to Ralph H. Worthington, part of lot No. 35, 3rd ward, $1,375; Theo. Stuhldrehr to Joseph B. Schrader, lot No. 472, 3rd ward, $1,200.

A marriage license has been granted to Louis Feil and Edith Derwald, of Massillon.

THE TAILORS' PLANS.

May Demand an Increase in Wages this Month.

The merchant tailors about town are expecting every day to receive a notice from their employes, most of whom are union men, that an increase in pay will be asked about March 20, when the spring rush will begin in earnest. In fact, the men have announced that they would do so, and appointed a committee to prepare a schedule of prices. It is said that the increase asked will be about one dollar on all coats, and pay for extra work which must now be done free. The workmen expect that their demands will be generally acceded to, and say they will strike if they are not.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

DEFINITE OFFERS FOR WARSHIPS.

LONDON, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—The United States government evidently will not wait for the arrival of Commander Brownson to buy warships. Definite offers have been already made for ships building here with a view to forestalling Spain.

SAILED LAST SATURDAY.

MADRID, March 9.—It became known today that the transport steamer Alfonso XII, sailed from Barcelona for Cuba, Saturday last, with four officers, nine hundred soldiers and four million Mauser cartridges.

Sheriff Martin Found Not Guilty.

WILKESBARRE, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—The jury in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for shooting strikers at Latimer on September 10, has returned a verdict of not guilty.

When the jury retired last evening the ballot taken was unanimous for acquittal, and it was said that the jury was ready to give a verdict before it retired. The defendants were required to continue their bonds on account of other indictments pending for murder and felonious wounding.

Globe Ship Company Wins.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—The Globe ship yard strike ended with a complete victory for the company and unconditional surrender of the men. This outcome may result in the total disintegration of their local union.

General Rosecrans's Condition.

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—General F. S. Rosecrans remains in a semi-conscious stupor, reviving himself with effort when spoken to.

A MINER INJURED.

Frank Savidge Meets with an Accident in the Elm Run Mine.

Frank Savidge, residing near Pigeon Run, was injured by a fall of top in the Elm Run mine, Monday. The immense mass of coal almost covered him. A scalp wound two and one-half inches in length was inflicted, his teeth were knocked out, legs and body contused and the ligaments of one of his ankles wrenched and injured. There are no internal injuries, however, and Dr. Hattery therefore is confident of his recovery.

ORGANIZING A COMPANY

Massillonians Who are Ready to go to War.

THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

George A. Schrock, George E. Rhine and D. C. Borton are seeking to Bring into Line Two Hundred Men Willing to be Mustered in When Needed.

There are now being organized in Massillon two companies of one hundred men each. The men selected are principally those who have had military training of some sort, and the work of organization is in the hands of City Engineer D. C. Borton, formerly orderly sergeant of the militia, and now an official of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; G. A Schrock, who was once a lieutenant of Company F, and George Rhine, a former sergeant of Company F. The companies will be connected with an association known as the United States Volunteers, and every man who becomes a member must promise that when called upon he will immediately respond to be mustered in for actual service.

In Canton ten companies are being formed, and in nearly all of the surrounding small towns one or more are being organized. Charles R. Miller, of Canton, is captain, and to him belongs the credit for having begun the movement in Stark county. It is said that with the first evidences of trouble with Spain he wrote to the war department and asked if there was any objection to his getting together a few companies of men who would be prepared to fight the moment the call was sounded. Evidently Captain Miller received considerable encouragement, for he at once set about executing his plans. Mr. Miller was formerly a captain in the militia.

THE OHIO LEAGUE.

Money Posted for the Massillon Base Ball Team.

Al Watts, of Toledo, who proposes to organize a Massillon base ball team and to enter it in the Ohio league, has taken the first step to insure its admission. He has posted the franchise money, $15, with the league managers and all that now remains to insure an organization is for some Massillonian with money to come to the front to back the team. Mr. Watts is positive that he can pick a pennant winning club for Massillon and already has players in view. He is certain that base ball will pay in Massillon providing league games are played here and it is possible that he is not mistaken. Mr. Watts has a superior knowledge of base ball matters, and he organized the inter-state league

LEESVILLE'S BOOM.

Inspection of Coal Fields Creates Excitement.

The village of Leesville is much stirred up over a report that Massillon capitalists expect to tap the neighboring coal fields. In fact, the residents claim that the representatives of these men have inspected the territory with a view to leasing land. The coal underlying the land referred to is not of the Massillon vein; and has not been tapped by other than country mines. Some prospecting has been done, however, and veins ranging from three to seven feet in thickness have been found. Leesville is located on the W. & L. E. railway. Several of the leading operators of Massillon deny that they have any intention of leasing the land.

Beaver Valley News

BEAVER VALLEY, March 8.—David H. Lieghley, of Beach City, was seen in our valley on Sunday.

Samuel Muskopf has purchased the John Eckroate farm for $55 per acre.

Messrs. Barr and Johnson spent Sunday in Pike township, visiting friends.

Henry Sterner is busily engaged in getting out timber for a new dwelling house which he expects to build the coming summer.

J. S. Speelman, the good natured and successful superintendent of the schools of Bethlehem township, visited schools of the valley on Monday. He reports everything prosperous.

James A. Leighley, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the bedside of his father, who is confined to his bed from a paralytic stroke.

Quite a number of our farmers are busily engaged in making maple sugar and syrup.

John Maurer, of Uhrichsville, has taken to himself a wife and has come to the valley, his boyhood home, to spend his honeymoon with his parents and many friends. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

Railroad Changes.

CANAL DOVER, March 8.—It is believed here that the initiatory step toward linking together the main lines of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad and the Pan Handle has been taken. This arrangement will release the Pennsylvania people from traffic arrangements with other lines, and will deal a hard knock to the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling in its traffic between this place and Uhrichsville.

Now is the time to subscribe.

ENDORSED THE BILL.

Our City Council Would Abolish Spring Elections.

THE TUESDAY NIGHT SESSION.

Both the Mayor and Marshal Instructed to Enforce City Ordinances—Property May Be Purchased for the Extension of Cypress and Andrew Streets.

The meeting of the city council held Tuesday night was attended by all members except Messrs. Jacoby and Reay, and was the first session since February 15. The street commissioner's bill for two weeks ending February 26, amounting to $70.15, was paid, and the annual report of the board of health was presented, but on Mr. Paul's motion was laid on the table for one week. Mr. Brant's communication referring to the deplorable condition of sidewalks in Ruth street was referred to the paving and grading committee on Mr. Geltz's motion.

Messrs. Smith and Paul reported having arranged for the purchase of property for the extension of Andrew and Cypress streets at the following prices: Jesse Fiddler, $500, right reserved to remove dwellings, Ferdinand Heiser, $300; John Geis, $25; Charles Steese, $100; Michael Seiler, $70. On Mr. Paul's motion the report was accepted and filed.

An ordinance providing for the purchase of the land referred to was presented by Mr. Paul and read the first time. His motion to suspend the rules for a second reading was lost, however, President Brown voting no. the ordinance was then referred to the judiciary committee.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

By Mr. Kouth—Resolved, That the mayor be instructed to notify owners of property between West Tremont and Walnut streets, to repair sidewalks with ashes within five days.

By Mr Geltz—Resolved, That the council endorse the Bramley bill which provides for the abolition of spring elections, and defining that it should pass and become a law.

By Mr Paul—Resolved, That the prison and police committee be instructed to have the city prison connected with the new water mains.

By Mr. Smith—Resolved, That the street and alley committee investigate and report as to the advisability of using an abandoned cistern in North street for sewer purposes.

By Mr. Kouth—Resolved, That the marshal be instructed to arrest all persons who drive on sidewalks.

By Mr. Geltz—Resolved, That the mayor be instructed to order obstructions removed from an alley between Pike and Green streets.

By Mr Geltz—Resolved, That the light committee be instructed to remove the light from the Columbian Heights bridge site, and place it in Walnut street.

On Mr. Kramer's motion the water committee was authorized to inspect city watering places. Motions by Mr. Smith referred Mr. Finnegan's storm water complaint to the street and alley committee, and instructed the engineer to furnish a grade for flagging to Mrs. Wm. Castleman.

WANTED—An experienced and reliable farm hand. Reference required. Apply at this office

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Wooster Summer School.

The Wooster summer school was organized several years ago to answer a demand made by teachers and students who desired to utilize the long vacation in gaining added preparation for their work. The school offers the very best of advantages, every class being taught by an instructor of proved success; not an inexperienced teacher is employed in the whole corps. For those desiring to prepare for the common and high school life examinations the following classes are provided: All Common Branches, Literature, General History, Physics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, German, Latin, Greek, Botany, Geology, Psychology, History of Education and other studies as demanded.

The School believes that nothing is too good for its students, and encouraged by the high favor with which its efforts have been received in the past few years, it will still seek to make such advances in facilities, equipment and instructors as will retain its present patronage and win new friends because of merit.

In 1895 the enrollment was 49; in 1896, with better advantages, the numbers almost trebled and reached 140: the next year saw 210 earnest workers present, while the outlook for 1898 is full of promise. The teaching force has been increased and strengthened by the addition of men whose success in the schoolroom has made their engagement no experiment on the part of the management. The expenses have been reduced: additional free advantages have been obtained, and no effort spared to make the summer of '98 the best the University has ever known.

Address all correspondence to
J. H. DICKASON, or
NELSON SAUTAIN

Wrecked by Amateurs.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—A north bound train on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad was thrown from the track by train wreckers at 2:30 this morning, sixty miles south of here. The wreckers were evidently amateurs, as no attempt at robbery was made. No one was injured, but a delay of four hours was caused.

It's Rather Too Much for You

—the ordinary, bulky pill. Too big to take, and too much disturbance for your poor system. The smallest, easiest to take, and best are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They leave out all the disturbance, but yet do you more good. Their help lasts. Constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick or bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and permanently cured.

Spring Medicine

Experience teaches the importance of special care of the health.

And fixed among the important principles of hygiene and health is the acknowledged necessity of a good Spring Medicine.

Just as firmly established by the experiences of millions of people, is the positive fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is "far and away" the best blood purifier and spring medicine ever produced.

The necessity is found in the impure condition of the blood at this season, owing to the close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, schoolroom or factory; excessive eating and drinking too rich and hearty food; late hours and social indulgences. With the blood thus thick and impure, the machinery of life grinds hard.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, builds up and strengthens the nerves and tones the stomach. It oils up the machinery of the whole body; the liver takes up its work anew, the kidneys resume activity, the ache goes out of the back, the bowels are regulated, the appetite restored, the food is relished and assimilated.

Don't wait till you are thoroughly sick before you begin to take a Spring Medicine.

Lock the door before the horse is stolen.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now as a preventive and it will pay you a thousand folds in health and strength through the coming summer.

"We always take several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family every spring as a tonic and blood purifier and we find that it overcomes that tired feeling gives new life, and keeps us well all summer." WM. RINGEL, 813 5th Ave., Peoria, Illinois.

Excellent Spring Medicine.

"For a number of years I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring, not for any particular ailment, but on general principle, that the system needs a tonic at this time, and I have always found Hood's Sarsaparilla a most excellent spring medicine." HAKON HAMMER, Engineer, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

That Tired Feeling.

"I was troubled with that tired feeling all the spring. I purchased three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken about half of it I was feeling well again. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be an excellent blood purifier and tonic." MISS ORA E. MORGAN, Busey, Illinois.

Builds up the Health.

"We take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic in the spring. Two of our children had tonsilitis and their blood was in a bad condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla built them up, and we have taken it again this spring with much benefit." MRS. P. H. CAHOON, Pleasant Lake, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. There is no substitute for Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The One True Blood Purifier.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HER GENTLE HINT

"You may not kiss me, Jack," said she,
While dimples dotted saucily
Her cheeks of blushing red;
"You may not kiss me, Jack, until"—
I felt my heart with rapture thrill—
"It grows quite dark," she said.

But there (confound my luck) on high
The sun amid the azure sky
Poured forth its golden light.
But I—I wished each piercing ray
Would, fading, put an end to day,
And hasten on the night.

From yonder west, where ocean rolls
Her foaming waves on sandy shoals,
A darkening storm-cloud blew,
The bright sun faded soon away,
While blacker grew the autumn day—
Still there I sat with Sue.

Alas! I knew the storm full well
Would drive us from the cozy dell
Where oft the hours we whiled.
But Sue, she sighed and bent her head;
Then looking up, "Why, Jack," she said,
"How dark it grows," and smiled.

—Yale Record.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

They had come out together on the lawn from the room that was too small to hold two men and their anger.

Mildenhall's sudden rage had kept him as yet from realizing the full meaning of the torn letter which had fallen from the lace at his wife's bosom as she left the dinner-table three minutes before. She had swept away, trailing her silks after her, unconscious. Every fresh thought flushed his face anew, and his fingers convulsively crumpled or rolled the scraps of paper that he clung to with both hands.

"Oh, you scoundrel! Oh, you fearful scoundrel!"

The half-light from the drawn blinds fell on the letter—the foolish letter, in Kingsmark's handwriting—and fell, too, on Kingsmark's white, hardened face, that seemed to peer with a piteous curiosity at what so little time ago was the face of his friend. His friend, his dear old friend, whom he had so basely betrayed—and that not for love's sake, but in the climax of a series of weak concessions to the foolish passion of his friend's wife.

The broken voice went on, sounding wearily like the voice of one who has spoken a long time.

"And if any one had told me, Jack—only five minutes back—before I—that you—Oh, you scoundrel!"

At the fresh blaze of wrath, Kingsmark put up his arm instinctively.

"Keep off," he said, speaking for the first time."

The action put a new thought into Mildenhall's madness. With a scream like an animal in pain, the big yellow-bearded man threw himself upon Kingsmark, and hurled him to the ground. As they rolled over together, Kingsmark felt hands at his throat. His eyes swam in his head—the clutch released for an instant, and before it tightened again, his fingers found what they sought in his breast-pocket.

Mildenhall was kneeling on him and laughing hysterically speech was impossible to Kingsmark—he tried it; then forgetting everything but that life and senses were leaving him, he struck upward with all his ebbing force.

A tremor ran through the fingers at his throat, and their clasp was loosened. He struggled to his knees.

Evelyn Mildenhall seemed to be sitting against the tulip bank, with his head thrown back and his beard pointed upward, just as it used to do when he let off his great peal of laughter at some jest of his friend's.

"Evelyn!" No answer. Then the blood rushed into the forehead of the man who realized now what he had done. He stepped back into the house and threw on his hat and inverness. When he returned, he leaned over Mildenhall and stroked his hair with his hand. The man was dead, but the man who had killed him could not think of that now. All his senses were strangely alive to trifles.

Through the open window he could see the dining-room as they had left it—the chairs thrust back, the cigar-box open on the table, the wine still in the glasses. One of the two who had sat there was dead—the one who was alive hardly knew which. The turf was wet. Had a shower fallen? At dinner she had complained of the heat, and languidly predicted rain. Mildenhall's head, lying back like that, must be crushing one of the tulips. Naturally an unobservant man, Kingsmark noticed for the first time that tulip-cups shut at night.

Something was shining at Mildenhall's breast. The silver figure of a contadina hafting the stiletto that slew him. Why was there not more blood? Kingsmark had bought that stiletto and the silver candlestick now on the table within, the day the two came away from Pisa, at the end of that long holiday in the sun. He could leave it there safely. No man had looked at it since but he and the dead man who now had it in his heart. He took his eyes from the hilt, shut them, and turned away his head. When he opened them again he stooped to pick up something white from the turf—a torn letter—on whose turned-up corner he read "Darling Hetty."

Thrusting this into his waistcoat pocket, he went down the avenue with head bent, his boots crunching the moist gravel on the path, now lit up and spangled by the moon-light.

His old friend——

Long ago they had sworn that the one who died first should return to meet and greet the other on his way. Kingsmark wished that this could be, for then his last memory of his friend would be a reproachful face—better memory than the white throat thrown back in the moonlight.

He shuddered, and reached out his hands as he walked, as one does struggling to break a nightmare.

Some one was speaking. He had walked into the little lane of light cast by a policeman's lantern.

"Good-night," he answered in his dream.

"Looks like more rain, sir."

"I fear so," said Kingsmark, and hurried on to escape the coming shower.

His old friend! He almost felt the accustomed arm thrown across his shoulder.

No thought of flight; he was tired, and to-morrow showed dimly at the end of the long sleep awaiting him. Mildenhall had always walked this road with him, and now, Mildenhall was dead. Kingsmark wished he was dead, too—but perhaps that was only part of the craving for sleep which oppressed him. But it was his first definite thought since Mildenhall, cigar in mouth, had picked the torn letter from the floor under the empty chair at the table head.

Another policeman was standing at his gate when Kingsmark fitted his latch-key to the lock. Kingsmark wondered at the strange voice with which he gave good-night to this man.

When he had lighted a candle in his bedroom, he leaned his hands on the dressing-table and looked long and curiously at the white face that stared at him out of the mirror's dark depths. It was interesting to see the face of a man who had * * * He threw himself on the bed at the last pitch of exhaustion.

* * * * * * *

Knock—knock—knock! What was it—was some one making a coffin? Hammer—hammer—hammer; No; it was some one at the front door, and a bell was clanging loudly in the empty kitchen.

Kingsmark instinctively tore off his coat and put on a dressing-gown before he went down.

As he shot back the heavy bolts of the front door he was conscious of a light through the ground glass, and of voices without.

"Well, what's up?" he was surprised to hear himself say as he saw two policemen standing on the doorstep. The night smelled sweet of wet earth and leaves.

"Mr. Mildenhall, sir—he's dead, sir—murdered."

"Good God!" Kingsmark leaned against the door-post, fighting for breath to say, "I killed him."

"Yes, sir. In his front garden—a knife in his heart, sir," put in the other policeman.

Kingsmark rubbed his hands across his eyes and looked at it as if he expected to see something on it.

"I was asleep," he said.

"You see," went on the policeman, apologetically, "we came to you through you being so well known to be his best friend—and having been seen with him last of all."

"What?" said Kingsmark.

"Why, sir, sure you're heavy with sleep, or you'd remember meeting us as usual, and us giving you good-night, sir—don't you recollect?"

"You saw me walking with Mr. Mildenhall to-night?"

"Yes, sir; of course I did. Come, sir, rouse yourself." Kingsmark held his two hands over his head and said: "Tell me again."

"Again and again, sir," answered the man, with some temper. "I saw him and you as usual, and I saw him leave you at your door; and I saw him go back home and I said good-night, but he never answered. And then we saw the light and the window open, and went in and found the poor gentleman stone dead on his own lawn with his head among the tulips."

Kingsmark's hands tightened their clasp. The dead man had kept his promise then, and had walked with him that night. A ghost had paced by his side—a ghost's arm had lain on his shoulder—a ghost had come back—the murdered man had saved the murderer. How curious.

Kingsmark burst out laughing, and fell at the policeman's feet.

They roused him—or what was left of him. The best part of him lay on the lawn among the tulips.

A stupid sense of clinging to life with both hands possessed him. Mildenhall had saved his life; he dared not throw it away. He was condemned to live. He went through an inquest—or dreamed he did—answering questions mechanically with a growing wonder to find his answers believed. What fools people were! And he the greatest fool of all. His old friend!

Kingsmark thinks he went mad a little after this. They called it brain fever. When he got better he tried to tell himself Mildenhall was not dead—had gone to a far country. But even that last rag—the one thing that let any meaning remain to life—was torn from him, for Mildenhall's widow came to see him.

"My darling," she cried, throwing her arms around him, "how terrible all this has been, but I am all your own now."

He did not answer, but she felt the repulsion of denial in the contact of him.

The commonplace, pretty face, framed in the yellow hair and widow's bonnet darkened. Then she spoke, reasonably, softly, with the little lisp Mildenhall had loved to bear.

"Jack, dear, of course it's very shocking and all that. But really it ought to bring us together. Why should it part us?"

He drew himself up and laid his dry lips against her little red mouth. This, too, was part of his life sentence.

"Why, indeed?" he said, with a shiver. And sat with his head bowed in the shadow of the night coming.—The Argonaut.

Hints to Would-be Belles.

An old woman, who was and is still a great belle in this city, gives some sound hints to those who would be belles. Among other things she says:

"The most absolute necessity for being a favorite in every sense of the word is sweetness. Not surface sweetness, but that genuine kindliness, of heart which makes us considerate for all about us at home as well as abroad, and which is just as sure to make itself evident as the tearose is bound to exhale its exquisite perfume. Never say mean things about any one. Your hearers may laugh at the time, but instinctively they feel they may be the next to suffer, and one by one they will drop away from you, for there is nothing so absolutely killing as ridicule.

"Never try to keep a man with you against his will. You may succeed very well for once or twice, but he is bound to feel more or less 'struck' and in the end will avoid you. After all, your belledom is not for one or two years, but perhaps for a good many, especially in America where the girls marry late, and you do not want to make friends for only one season. Accept the attention with so sweet a willingness that the other will be glad he offered it, and if you have to decline, do it as graciously and as kindly as you can."—Baltimore Sun.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

VEGETABLES UNDER GLASS

How to Raise Asparagus, Lettuce and Mushrooms With Best Results.

Asparagus.—To keep up a succession of asparagus from this time onward, a new bed should be made every three weeks. Select strong roots for forcing; they will cut for a longer period. This vegetable is always appreciated on a private place.

Beans.—They constitute one of the best secondary winter crops. The growth should be continuous and rapid from start to finish in order to secure a successful crop. When the blossoms appear give a liberal amount of liquid manure every week. It is not profitable to keep them after the second picking, so the bed can be forked up, given a liberal quantity of manure and replanted immediately. Keep down the red spider by keeping the air moist and syringing on all bright days. Make a sowing about every ten or fifteen days so as to keep up a steady supply all winter; sow thickly and thin out afterwards.

Beets.—Although not a profitable crop because of the length of time required for growth, it will at the same time do no harm to grow a few for private use, where this vegetable is appreciated. They can be grown between late winter crops of tomatoes. The Early Egyptian is best adapted for forcing. They should not be syringed overhead, as it only encourages top growth with very little root.

Lettuce.—The secret of success is to keep the benches constantly full. It is not much trouble to have some plants grown in pots to take the place of a crop removed. Good lettuce will now be valuable and everything possible should be done that is necessary for the well doing of the plant. When a crop has been removed the soil should be enriched by a good supply of manure forked in thoroughly. To be of the best quality lettuces must be grown rapidly, and the one element needful in securing this rapid growth of foliage is nitrogen. This may be supplied in the form of nitrate of soda. From two to three ounces of nitrate of soda to twelve quarts of water and sprinkle the soil. Whenever a plant is affected with mildew it should at once be removed. But if the soil is stirred frequently and there is reasonable care in watering, and a uniform temperature, there is seldom any trouble in that respect.

Mushrooms.—These should be plentiful now and to continue the abundance it will be advisable to make up another bed at once. They be grown under the benches of the forcing house where there is no mushroom house. The centre benches are the best for this purpose. A temperature of from fifty-five to sixty degrees must be kept for good results. One of the chief reasons that some are unsuccessful in growing mushrooms lies in the large quantity of lifeless spawn offered for sale; good spawn is the foundation of success.

There is nothing difficult or mysterious in mushroom growing. Make preparations by collecting from the stable fresh horse manure that is free from coarse litter. If from well-fed horses it heats promptly. Let the heap be turned every day so it will not heat violently until there is the required quantity to form the bed. In compositing add to the manure about one-fourth its bulk of loam, avoiding manured soils. Mix well together, be careful that it is under cover, so that it cannot get wet. In making the beds, put the manure in layers, and firm down with a brick until it is at least twelve inches deep. When the temperature has fallen to about ninety degrees, insert lumps of the spawn, about the size of a hen's egg, ten or twelve inches apart, setting the spawn two or three inches into the manure, firming it down after. In a week or ten days put on a layer of soil, about two inches in depth, and cover with straw. Mushrooms should appear in six to eight weeks' time. When the bed becomes dry, water must be given, but only when necessary; the water should be heated to about 100 degrees for best results.—J. J. Farrell, in American Gardening.

Bad Arrangement.

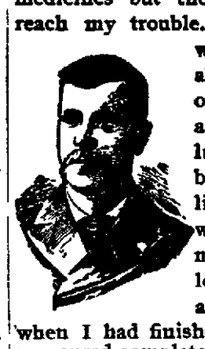
Buds are differently arranged on the young wood of trees of different genera. The simplest arrangement is where the buds are placed opposite; they are then 180 degrees apart. This may be seen by rubbing out any bud and moving the finger upward and around the shoot; three shoots will be counted before you reach one (the fourth) perpendicularly above the one removed. These two arrangements of buds are called primary laws. Following these other genera and species will be found that have five buds in passing upward around the shoot twice; others eight in three times thirteen in five times twenty-one in eight times, etc. Possessed of this knowledge it is possible to give the young tree whatever form we desire. By removing certain buds the branches, resulting from the remaining ones may be made to point inward, outward, upward or downward. The main branches of a tree may be arranged in the form of a spiral or to form a vase—the two most popular forms of the dwarf pear, peach, prune, etc. The Chinese have so thoroughly studied bud arrangement that they train trees to assume the form of quadrupeds, birds, etc. It would amply repay us to study these laws of arrangement to obtain symmetrical trees and well colored fruits.—Report of Pomologist, U. S. Dept of Agriculture.

Clivia as a Stand-by.

Some who have grown this old favorite for years affirm that there is nothing to equal it in giving returns for little attention. It likes firm potting in a soil not too light. If pot-bound, the time to shift is after it has finished flowering. Continental gardening prints call this bulb Imantophyllum. It is imported in some quantity for forcing, but is not always procurable as doubtless, the call is not heavy, or stocks very large. The handsome orange-red flowers fairly throw themselves at the eyes in their insistency for notice. The grandiflorum form has larger, darker flowers, and is sold, when procurable, at a higher price than miniatum, though even the latter is never suited to a liugh purse. This may be a reason why many have deferred making its acquaintance. A satisfactory bulb, however, one that will last many seasons and multiply a host of ten-cent things.

Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."



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Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	1 [illegible]	*4 30	15 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	[illegible]	7 20	6 16	5 43
Columbiana "	...	[illegible]	...	7 28	...
Leetonia "	9 12	[illegible]	...	7 35	...
Salem "	9 25	[illegible]	5 24	7 50	6 17
Alliance ar.	9 50	[illegible]	5 55	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv.	9 55	[illegible]	5 55	8 20	PM
Maximo "	...	[illegible]	...	8 37	...
Louisville "	...	[illegible]	...	8 49	...
Canton "	10 26	[illegible]	6 27	9 05	...
Massillon "	10 38	[illegible]	6 40	9 22	...
Lawrence "	...	[illegible]	...	9 37	...
Burton City "	...	[illegible]	...	9 44	...
Orrville "	11 00	[illegible]	10 06	9 55	...
Smithville "	...	[illegible]	...	10 10	...
Wooster "	11 16	[illegible]	10 26	10 22	...
Shreve "	...	[illegible]	...	10 44	...
Big Prairie "	...	[illegible]	...	10 54	...
Lakeville "	...	[illegible]	...	10 57	...
Loudonville "	...	[illegible]	...	11 10	50
Perrysville "	...	[illegible]	...	11 20	AM
Lucas "	...	[illegible]	...	11 34	AM
Mansfield "	12 20	[illegible]	11 30	11 50	15 30
Crestline ar.	12 45	[illegible]	11 55	12 25	5 50
Bucyrus lv.	1 11	PM	12 26	2 28	6 40
Lima "	2 48	[illegible]	2 05	4 45	10 10
Van Wert "	3 32	[illegible]	2 50	5 47	11 33
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25	[illegible]	3 45	6 45	12 45
Warsaw lv.	5 31	[illegible]	4 55	...	2 05
Plymouth "	6 10	[illegible]	5 31	...	2 45
Valparaiso "	7 24	[illegible]	6 30	...	4 00
Chicago ar.	9 00	[illegible]	8 00	...	5 40
	PM	[illegible]	AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	20	8	4	6		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00		
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59		
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 38	5 37		
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 10	*6 52		
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 43	6 36	...	32	
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 35	8 30	AM	
Bucyrus "	5 19	11 19	9 45	10 09	AM	
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	15 20	
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 45	
Lucas "	6 51	...	...	11 28	5 58	
Perrysville "	7 09	...	...	11 41	6 11	
Loudonville "	7 18	...	...	11 51	6 17	
Lakeville "	7 30	...	...	12 03	6 27	
Big Prairie "	7 33	...	...	12 12	6 31	
Shreve "	7 41	...	...	12 29	6 39	
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 00	
Smithville "	8 15	...	...	12 55	7 11	
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25	
Burton City "	8 37	...	...	...	7 31	
Lawrence "	8 45	...	...	1 30	7 38	
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 48	7 50	
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05	
Louisville "	9 35	...	...	2 20	8 24	
Maximo "	9 45	...	...	2 32	8 36	
Alliance ar	10 07	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50	AM
Alliance lv.	10 09	3 10	2 00	3 20	9 40	*9 35
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 41	10 10	9 53
Leetonia "	10 45	...	2 47	b.	10 25	...
Columbiana "	10 54	...	2 55	...	10 34	...
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	6 50	5 10	5 45	1 15	11 30
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

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The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.

Time table in effect May 16, 1897.

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport	...	6 05	12 26	4 26
Uhrichsville, dep	5 30	8 10	2 35	6 37
New Philadelphia	5 47	8 28	2 53	6 56
Canal Dover	5 54	8 35	3 00	7 03
Strasburg	6 06	8 49	3 18	7 18
Justus	6 28	9 06	3 39	7 36
Massillon	6 4[illegible]	9 28	3 45	7 50
Warwick	7 06	9 49	4 10	...
Sterling	7 27	10 12	4 33	...
Seville	7 34	10 18	4 39	...
Medina	7 55	10 37	5 00	...
Lester June	8 37	10 50	5 44	...
Grafton	8 58	11 07	6 03	...
Elyria	9 10	11 21	6 21	...
Lorain	9 25	11 35	6 35	...
Lester June	8 10	10 49	5 15	...
Berea	8 36	11 16	5 41	...
Cleveland	9 10	11 50	6 10	...

South Bound.	1	3	5	17
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	...
Lv. Cleveland	7 30	1 00	5 [illegible]	...
Berea	8 04	1 34	5 05	...
Lester June	8 52	1 57	5 34	...
Lorain	7 05	1 06	4 10	...
Elyria	7 28	1 19	4 28	...
Grafton	7 41	1 36	4 46	...
Lester	8 35	1 58	5 06	...
Medina	8 44	2 09	5 4[illegible]	...
Seville	9 04	2 29	6 09	...
Sterling	9 10	2 36	6 1[illegible]	...
Warwick	9 33	2 56	6 37	a. m.
Massillon	9 59	3 23	7 04	6 36
Justus	10 15	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg	10 30	3 56	7 35	7 00
Canal Dover	10 45	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 52	4 17	8 00	7 22
Uhrichsville, dep	11 30	4 53	8 20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00	...	10 06

Nos. 2 and 5, Daily between Cleveland and Massillon. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARAAL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1897, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon for Canton, hourly, on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m / 6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m / 7 10 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m / 8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m / 9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m / 10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m
11 30 a m	

*Sundays excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4	* No. 4	† No. 8.	No. 10	† No. 6.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 3 3[illegible]	P. 5 30
Canton	5 38	8 15	P 12 18	4 19	7 00
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 10	5 08	6 45
Cleveland	8 10	10 05	2 25	6 50	8 35

SOUTH BOUND

	* No. 1.	† No. 3	† No. 7	* No. 5,	* No 47
Cleveland	A. 7 10	A 11 00	P 1 3[illegible]	P 3 30	P. 6 46
Akron	8 27	P 12 01	2 3[illegible]	4 40	7 45
Canton	9 41	1 08	3 05	5 44	8 50
Massillon	11 10	2 30	4 10	6 19	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

F. W. Rusby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Salter.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Myron T. Herrick, Robert Blickensderfer, } Receivers.

Time Table—In effect Nov. 28, 1897

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 5*	No 7
	a. m	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	8 45	4 00	...
Oak Harbor	9 37	4 7	...
Fremont	10 0	5 2[illegible]	...
Clyde	10 5	5 57	...
Bellevue	10 29	5 51	...
Monroeville	10 44	6 6	...
Norwalk	10 56	6 18	...
Wellington	11 6	7 01	...
Spencer	11 46	7 12	...
Lodi	12 01	7 27	...
Creston	12 6	7 41	...
Orrville	12 1[illegible]	8 07	a. m
Massillon.....Lv	15	8 45	6 05
Navarre	1 7	...	6 22
Zoar	...	...	6 46
Valley Jct	...	...	6 53
Sherrodsville	2	...	7 19
Bowerston	15	...	7 31
Unionvale	3	...	8 25
Warrenton	4	...	9 0
Martin's Ferry	...	...	9 38
Wheeling	4 30	...	9 45

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*
	a m	p. m.	
Wheeling	8 4	3 4	...
Martin's Ferry	8 0	3 55	...
Warrenton	9 10	4 20	...
Unionvale	9 58	5 9	...
Bowerston	10 45	5 59	...
Sherrodsville	11 0	3	...
Valley Jct	11 25	6 34	...
Zoar	11 29	6 4	...
Navarre	11 58	7 04	a. m.
Massillon	12 20	7 20	5 05
Orrville	12 55	...	5 37
Creston	1 3	...	6 0
Lodi	1 38	...	6 8
Spencer	1 54	...	6 38
Wellington	2 06	...	6 4
Norwalk	2 48	...	7 28
Monroeville	2 54	...	7 40
Bellevue	3 14	...	7 55
Clyde	3 28	...	8 10
Fremont	3 45	...	8 27
Oak Harbor	4 03	...	8 50
Toledo ....Ar	5 10	...	9 45

Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 1 and 5. Parlor Cars on Nos. 1 and 2. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station.

Ohio River Division. *Daily

	a. m.	p. m.
Wheeling ..... Lv.	*8 40	*4 45
Brilliant	9 34	4 44
Mingo Jct	9 44	4 54
Steubenville Ar.	9 55	5 05
Steubenville, Lv	*8 30	*3 40
Mingo Jct	8 41	3 51
Brilliant	8 5	4 01
Wheeling .....Ar.	9 45	4 50

*Daily

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect February 14, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	29 Day see note	35 Day Ex Sun	5 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m		
Cleveland.....Lv	8 50	8 00	3 15	...	...	...
Euclid Ave... "	9 0[illegible]	8 2	3 3[illegible]	...	...	...
Newburg .. "	9 13	8 25	3 3[illegible]	...	...	...
Hudson "	9 45	9 0	4 5	...	...	...
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	9 19	4 3[illegible]	...	...	...
Akron..... "	10 10	9 33	4 45	...	...	...
Orrville ... { Ar	10 0	10 8	5 40	...	...	...
Orrville ... { Lv	11 08	10 3[illegible]	5 4	...	...	...
Millersburg . "	11 4	11 16	6 3[illegible]	6 00	...	...
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 25	p m	7 07	...	...
Mt Vernon { Ar	1 [illegible]	12 40	...	7 [illegible]	...	...
Mt Vernon { Lv	1255	1245	...	17 25	...	...
Centerburg... "	1 17	1 12	...	7 52	...	...
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 52	...	8 28	...	...
Columbus ....Ar	2 1	2 15	...	8 55	...	...
	p m	a. m		a m		
Cincinnati.. "	5 45	6 30	...	...	...	...
	p. m	a. m				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	39 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m	p m.	a.m	p.m.		
Cincinnati . Lv	8 00	8 00	...	...	...	...
Columbus... Lv	11 30	12 [illegible]	...	4 45	...	...
Westerville .. "	11 55	1 16	...	5 02	...	...
Centerburg... "	12 31	1 51	...	5 39	...	...
M. Vernon { Ar	12 55	2 20	...	6 0	...	...
M. Vernon { Lv	11 00	12 25	...	16 10	...	...
Gambier ... "	1 11	2 40	...	6 25	...	...
Millersburg . "	2 21	3 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	7 3	...	...
Orrville... { Ar	3 05	4 45	9 05	p m.	...	...
Orrville... { Lv	3 10	4 [illegible]	9 10	...	...	...
Akron..... { Ar	...	5 55	...	...	...	...
Akron..... { Lv	4 05	16 05	1100	...	...	...
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 17	...	...	...
Hudson..... "	4 3[illegible]	6 30	.0 25	...	...	...
Newburg ..... "	5 [illegible]	7 05	...	...	...	...
Euclid Ave... "	5 16	7 16	11 3	...	...	...
Cleveland... Ar	5 2[illegible]	7 2[illegible]	11 5	...	...	...
	p.m	a m.	a m			

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	113
	a.m.			p.m.
.....	†6 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	†6 06
.....	7 0[illegible]	0	" ...Killbuck.... "	5 36

AN INDUSTRIOUS MOLE.

The Burrow in the Sandy Bank Was a Little Tunnel Two Miles Long.

Down along the river bank, after the water had receded into a narrow channel, through which it tumbled and eddied and belched up great rings, there was left a broad sand flat. This sand flat fell off in broad steps, in which, here and there, were left shallow pools. Big gnarly stumps of trees, probably drown many miles up the river, had occasionally stranded, after floating down on the river's surface, and gathered miles of driftwood about them. Barrels and boxes of all sorts of strange plunder were to be found, and it is not altogether unlikely that one by looking closely might have found more than one article of value.

The sand had dried down as hard and firm as on any Atlantic beach. It was springy, too, just the thing for brisk walking. And walking on it was a joy. There were neither jostling elbows, nor sweet smells, nor sounds. Just the gray sky above, the damp wind and the yellow river oozing along a stone's throw away.

Traversing this flat was a remarkable little ridge or welt. It started in the sand where the last river bank had been run, just before the river receded. Above it the grasses hung over the five-foot bank, and towering aloft was a large cottonwood tree. The welt ran straight out toward the river 1,000 yards or more, then turned west and wound in a waving line up stream. For nearly two miles it could be followed, weaving here and there, never disappearing below the surface and never changing in appearance until it suddenly lost its If in another bank of sand against which it had run. It was the burrow of a mole. And who knows but the little blind burrower is still working his way through half of Clay County to find the end of the bank. Or maybe he started upward after awhile and came out in the middle of some farmer's frozen garden patch or corn field.—Kansas City Star.

Hunting the Wild Duck.

Hunting for wild duck has always been considered one of the highest forms of outdoor sport. Several Presidents of the United States have been famous as duck hunters, and great men of all kinds have rated the canvas back duck as the most delicious of all fowl. Among the ducks pursued by sportsmen with much zest in this country are the mallard, teal, wood duck, red head, scaup or black head, ring neck, ruddy duck, buffle-head and canvass back. The latter duck is the prize sought by all hunters, but the red head is esteemed almost as highly. Shooting from blinds is a favorite method of killing ducks. The hunter hides in a low boat or behind a screen, and uses numerous decoy ducks on the water to attract the game. The canvass back duck, however, will not fly to decoys, and is usually shot on the wing from

Hunting Canvass Backs from a Blind.

behind screens arranged on projecting points of land near which the birds are accustomed to fly. This is a favorite sport with President Cleveland, as it was also with his predecessor in office, President Harrison. The canvass back ducks are at their best in Maryland and Virginia, where the law regulates their hunting and protects them from extermination. A remarkable propensity of these birds is to be attracted by any unusual sight on the shores, and, being perfectly fearless, they are easily lured to where the hunters lie in wait. A little dog, that is trained to run in and out from the blind, is often used to thus attract their attention and lead them to destruction. Ducks go southward in the fall, and are hunted during November and the winter months. In the spring they go northward, and the stronger flyers go even to the Arctic circle, where they breed in immense quantities. It is this long range of habitat that preserves the more esteemed members of this family of wild fowl from extermination at the hands of sportsmen.

A Cow Adopts a Rabbit.

J. W. Drake, a farmer living near Mount Freedom, owns a fine Jersey cow. Three weeks ago there was a sudden decrease in the amount of milk she gave. The cow seemed well and hearty, yet she would come to the barn almost dry every evening.

Mr. Drake believed somebody was stealing the milk, so one day last week he kept watch. Late in the afternoon, at about the time the cow usually went home, she strayed down to the lower end of the pasture. A fine large rabbit came through a gap in the fence, took a cautious glance around, and then bounded out into the lot. The cow saw the rabbit and mooed gently. The rabbit approached the cow and proceeded to take milk as a calf would. When it was satisfied the cow licked and fondled it as if it had been her calf.

When Mr. Drake approached the rabbit ran away. The cow, usually one of the kindest of animals, charged her master, and he had to take to his heels to escape her fury. When the cow came home that night Mr Drake shut her up in the cow house, where he now keeps her. His milk supply is as large as ever, and he is satisfied. But the cow is not. She lows mournfully all day.

The cow's calf died last fall, and Mr. Drake thinks she induced the rabbit to become her adopted child.—Norristown (N. J.) Letter.

Competition Was Aroused.

Usually when two little girls are thrown in each other's company it does not take them long to get acquainted. The other day, however, two young maidens of Allegheny who were left in the same room together, experienced much difficulty in getting the conversation started. At last a bright thought struck one of the girls, and she remarked, cheerfully:

"My feet are bigger than yours."

That broke the ice.—Pittsburg Chron-

THE CYCLING SEASON.

Already it Seems to Have Commenced in Massillon.

WALTER SNYDER UNDETERMINED.

He Has not yet Decided to Ride in the Professional Class This Season—The Massillon Cycle Club and the Long and Short Trips it Has in Prospect.

These few days of fine weather have brought out Massillon wheelmen and wheelwomen as only sunshine and dry streets can, and the prayer of all is that it may continue. The country roads are still impassable in most places, but if there is no change in the weather by next week all will be in splendid condition. In Massillon, both Monday and today, bicyclists were in evidence in great numbers, and everywhere wheels are being taken from their winter's resting-place, cleaned, oiled and brought to a good running condition.

The Massillon Cycle Club is especially interested in good weather, for it has in prospect, and has had all winter, many fine Sunday runs to Wooster, Youngstown, Salem, Bowerstown and other points The membership of the club is greater now than ever before. If there was a track in this vicinity, a race meet would certainly be held this year, but as there is not, local knights of the wheel will do the next best thing by carrying off the honors at Canton. There is also some comfort in the thought that if the club continues to grow stronger, by next season it may be in a position to make plans for a track of its own.

Harry Wilhelm declared today that, although he would take as great interest in the sport as ever, he would do no track work himself this year. Tom Poe is expected to be on hand again, and his friends believe that his showing will be a good one. John Huber, who won the ten-mile road race last summer, has not decided to take to the track just yet, but he will be found entered in all country road events. Other Massillon riders, including Harry Dobson, J. K. Eyster, Otto Lantz and much new timber, will undoubtedly be in the saddle to bring greater fame and honor to Massillon.

"I have not yet decided what I will do," said Walter Snyder, today. "I may ride as a professional, I may continue as an amateur and I may not ride at all. Matters are now a hanging fire, but I expect something to turn up before long"

The plains, south of town, will be more than ever the training road of Massillon riders. Usually this road is in excellent condition, and it is not necessary to be a racer to enjoy a spin to Navarre and back.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Will be Found Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable, is bread or biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the processes of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the one that will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuits satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfitter to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder, it will cost just as much to transport it, and then when he opens it for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless. Such a mistake might lead to the most serious results. Alaska is no place in which to experiment in food, or try to economize with your stomach. For use in such a climate, and under the trying and fatiguing conditions of life and labor in that country, everything must be the best and most useful, and above all it is imperative that all food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will deteriorate in transit, or that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McQuestion, who is called "the father of Alaska" after experience of years upon the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be overestimated. A miner with a bad can of baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but the Royal. It is stronger and carries further, but above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the arctic region."

It is for the same reasons that the U. S. Government in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous arctic traveler, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively.

The Royal Baking Powder will not cake or lose its strength either on board ship or in damp climates, and it is the most highly concentrated and efficient of leavening agents. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of any of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supplies before leaving, he should resist every attempt of the outfitter to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

A SUPERABUNDANT CROP

A Greater Calamity in Many Ways Than a Scarcity.

The apple crop of 1896 broke all records, It did more, it broke the market, broke down a great many orchards and very nearly broke some of the owners. Such a superabundant crop is a greater calamity in many ways than scarcity. It means unprofitably low prices and broken down or exhausted trees. Overbearing is an avoidable evil. If every orchardist had faithfully thinned out the crops, during the early stages of its growth, the remaining fruit would have been fairer, better grown, and commanded so much higher prices as to have brought more money than was received for the whole crop. Then the trees would have been left in condition to bear a moderate crop the succeeding year. A quoted orchardist once remarked that it took him thirty years to acquire moral courage enough to properly thin his fruit. But when he had learned to do it he regarded it as one of the most important operations of his orchard and fruit garden. The apple crop of 1896 furnished striking illustration of this. There was an excess of quantity at the expense of the quality, while the home and foreign markets were overloaded with apples very few of them were really first class. They lacked size and flavor. From the English markets came an almost continuous complaint of inferior fruit. The few producers, who vigorously thinned and then followed it up by fertilizing and spraying their orchards, reaped a double reward. They obtained the best prices the market afforded in 1896, and a partial crop at very good prices in 1897. The present is a very good time to consider this matter. It is the time for reviewing the past and making plans for the future. In laying out the work for the new year make it a rule to thin out all superfluous fruit and then live up to it. If this, with proper fertilizing and faithful spraying against fungus and insects were generally practiced, there would be very few "off years" and no repetitions of the calamitous orchard experience of 1896.

Crop and Market Notes.

As showing the commercial greatness of the United States it is computed that our people use 25 per cent. of the world's product of wool and about the same per cent. of the world's production of sugar.

The Southern California orange crop will this season reach 10,000 car loads, as compared with 7,000 last season The output of lemons is expected to reach 2,000 car loads.

Washington county, Maryland shipped the past season 50,000 barrels of apples receiving therefore $30.000

About five million bunches of bananas are annually unloaded in New York. A bunch contains from 75 to 150 bananas. There are about as many varieties of this fruit as there are of apples.

Receipts of apples in New York city for the week ending Dec. 14 were only 17,910 barrels as compared with 42,448 barrels for the same period in 1896. Greenings and Ben Davis brought $3.-52 per barrel; Kings $3.50

As compared with Dec. 10, 1896, the United States goverment statistics make the advance in the following named grains. Dec. 10 1897: Corn from 18 7 to 26 5 cents per bushel; oats from 18 7 to 21 5 cents; barley from 32 3 to 37 7; rye from 40 9 to 44 7; buckwheat from 39 5 to 42 1; hay (per ton) from $6.55 to $6. 65.

The pecan crop in Texas is over 3,-000,000 bushels.

Absorbents for Manure.

What price per ton can one afford to give for gypsum and kainit as an absorbent in cow stable and henhouse? (1) I pay $6 per ton for bog hay to use for bedding under cows, after running through hay-cutter. Without considering the comfort given, do I get any returns whatever? (2) J. E. P. Mossup, Conn. [1. A good quality of kainit contains from 12 to 15 pounds of potash to the 100 pounds of kainit. Potash is worth about five cents per pound making the fertilizing value of kainit from 50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds. As an absorbent, it is valuable; but if you do not need the potash as a fertilizer, it is doubtful if you can afford to pay the market price for the material. Gypsum makes a good absorbent, but on most farms the application of gypsum as a fertilizer does not have the pronounced ecect it formerly had. If the stables are difficult to keep dry and sweet, owing to bad ventilation or other causes, they gypsum can be used with profit at the market price. If the stables are easily kept in good condition without gypsum, you cannot afford to use it. 2. Bog hay contains about 9 pounds of phosphoric acid and 35 pounds of potash per ton. This would give it a fertilizing value of about $2.30 per ton.]—Country Gentleman.

Jadoo Fibre.

This substitute for soil in growing plants seems to be meeting with much favor with those who have given it a trial. Many of the prize winning plants and flowers at the recent Chrysanthemum show of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia, were grown in Jadoo Fibre, and the superb Crotons shown at the Providence Convention by Robert Craig, Philadelphia, were also grown in Jadoo. Those Crotons will linger long in the memory of all who saw them. Perfection seems the only word to apply to both growth and coloring Mr. Craig attributed his success to the Jadoo Fibre in which they were grown. It is certainly worthy of a trial by everyone who grows plants and flowers.

Clover Hay and Grain.

When grain is relied upon exclusively the fowls will not thrive because such food is too concentrated. All kinds of poultry require bulky food. Clover hay is used in winter because green food cannot then be easily obtained, and it is the cheapest of all foods, compared with the benefits obtained from its use. A small quantity of clover hay makes a large bulk when cut up fine. The finer it is cut the better—not over half an inch in length—and when scalded it soon softens. The proper mode of preparing it is to drain off the water, sprinkle corn meal on the clover, and feed. The water drained off is excellent for adding to the ground grain that may be used.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Bronie—Did you ever see a man who really wanted the earth? Towne—Oh, yes. Browne—Who was he? Towne—A first trip passenger on an ocean liner

"Now, in England," said the naturalized citizen, "I was always taken to the polls in a carriage." "Well," replied the native, "the party hack is not unknown even in America."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Sapsmith indignantly) — Grimshaw called me a fool, again lawst night. Askins—What did you do about it? Sapsmith—Baw Jawve! I took him down, don't you know, by awsking him why he didn't say something original! —Puck.

"I can say for myself that I never have been mean enough to get another woman's cook away from her." "Neither have I; but I must confess that once or twice I have tried to work our cook off on some of my neighbors."—Boston Traveler.

An old Yorkshire woman, being much distressed at the sudden loss of her only son, the dissenting minister assured her consolingly: "He is now with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." "That's the worst on it," she sobbed. "And he's always so shy among strangers."—Moonshine.

Tomdix—Hear about the conflagration last night? Dixmith—No; where was it? Tomdix—At the store where I was employed. Dixmith—Much of a loss. Tomdix—About $9 per week. Dixmith—Why, how could that be? Tomdix—The boss fired me.—Chicago News.

Summer Visitor—You must take lots of comfort in winter from that great fireplace. Green Mountain—Wal, you see we don't hev much time. I'm busy choppin' wood for it most of the time, an' Johnny he's busy luggin' it in, an' ma she's busy puttin' it on the fire.—Truth.

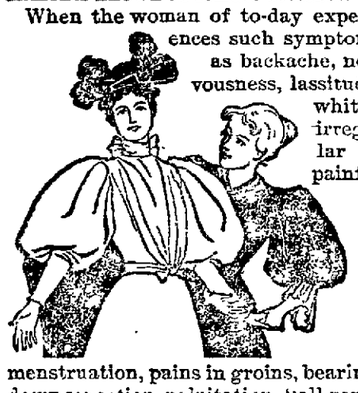
"The man I refused," she said softly, "is now rich, while the man I accepted is poor." "Of course," replied her dearest friend, "it would be just the same if you had married the other." The young matron could readily see that this was a reflection upon her, but it was two days before she was able to see in just what way, and even then she wasn't sure of it.—Chicago Post.

"I hear your company got mobbed in Dawson City," said the actor who couldn't go. "I thought you would wind up about that way." "There was nothing wrong about the play," explained the actor who had come back. "It all arose from our presenting a Christmas dinner scene, in which we used real turkey. The jays piled on the stage ten deep."—Indianapolis Journal.

WOMAN TO WOMAN.

Women are being taught by bitter experience that many physicians cannot successfully handle their peculiar ailments known as female diseases.

When the woman of to-day experiences such symptoms as backache, nervousness, lassitude, whites, irregular or painful



menstruation, pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well.

Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day.

While You Are Paying Rent

you are enriching your landlord and impoverishing your children. What do you get for your money when you pay rent anyhow? We can fix it for you so that an amount smaller than your rental can be applied to the purchase of a house so that in a few years it will be your private property.

James R. Dunn

Over 50 South Erie St.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WALL PAPER!

New Goods! New Prices! New Ideas!

See all the Handsome New Spring Styles, at

Walker's Wall Paper Store,

NO 6 NORTH ERIE STREET.

A gentleman living at Rome, N. Y., relates that he had recently noticed that the wife of one of the local merchants, who had long been in poor health, seemed to have recovered entirely. On speaking of it to her husband he learned that she attributed her improved condition to Ripans Tabules. The lady's own account of the matter was as follows: "I had suffered for years from indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and distress in my stomach after eating For a long time I had been interested in the advertisements of Ripans Tabules. They seemed honest and I grew to believe them. I procured a supply and began by taking one Tabule after my breakfast and supper and experienced immediate relief, and in a few days the distressing symptoms had entirely disappeared. Now when I eat anything that usually disagrees with me I take one Tabule and avoid unpleasant consequences. I have also found in them a very agreeable relief for constipation."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (12 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT"

Piso's Cure For Consumption

Como, Wis., Jan. 10, 1898.

I would not be without PISO'S CURE for CONSUMPTION for any thing. For a bad Cough or Cold it is beyond all others.

Mrs C. REYNOLDS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Hyannis, Nebr., Jan. 2, 1898.

I regard PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION as the best Cough medicine on the market, having used it for 15 years.

J. A. WESTOVER.

"The Best Cough Medicine."

ALL

WINTER GOODS

WILL BE

CLOSED OUT

AT AND

BELOW COST.

J. W. FOLTZ.

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT"

THE MOST POPULAR IN USE

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

150 STYLES TO SUIT ALL WRITERS. ALL STATIONERS HAVE THEM.
26 JOHN ST, NEW YORK—AND CAMDEN, N.J.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LIQUOR AT COLLEGES.

Presbyterian Church Has Inaugurated a Fight.

TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE ACTS.

Representatives of the General Assembly Met at Pittsburg and Issued a Circular—Reference Made to the Recent Agitation at Princeton and Yale.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The Presbyterian church has officially declared itself against the big eastern universities that sanction the sale of liquors in their neighborhood. A meeting of the temperance committee of the general assembly has been held in the Second Presbyterian church.

The principal work of the meeting was the adoption of a circular letter to be sent to the various presbyteries for discussion. The presbyteries will report back to the committee before its final report to the general assembly. The letter raises three points for discussion: The creation of a church temperance committee by every congregation, the importance of temperance education among the young and the conditions and dangers surrounding students in colleges.

The third clause stirred up considerable discussion. The recent exposures at Princeton and Yale were referred to as illustrations of the dangerous atmosphere that characterizes modern American college life. The letter stated in part:

"It has been regarded generally as a matter of course that colleges would be found on the Christian side of this question when their faculties and management are made up of professed Christians. But recent developments have occasioned a rude disturbance of this fond dream.

"It has been brought to notice recently that the vicinity of one great university is infested with many saloons, and no effort is made to suppress them. In the immediate vicinity of another institution a liquor bar has been maintained for several years, and it could have secured a license only by the aid of a number of college professors who signed the petition. While the names of two renowned institutions have been made conspicuous by exposure in the public press, there are unquestionably other colleges in which similarly unhappy conditions prevail."

It was decided to assist the various presbyteries to petition congress for favorable action on the Ellis bill, prohibiting the sale of liquors on Indian reservations and in public buildings.

The members of the committee present were: Rev. John J. Beacom, chairman; Rev. John F. Hill, secretary; Rev. James Allison, treasurer; Rev. R. D. Wilson, Dr. O. L. Miller, C. L. Rose, Matthew Bigger, W. R. Zeigler and W. C. Lilley.

GENERALS BUSY.

Flagler and Miles Looking After Matters For War Department.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The war department is making active preparations. General Flagler, chief of ordnance, is very busy reaching out in every direction by means of the telegraph and the mail to learn just how far the resources of the big private manufacturing concerns can be relied on to come to the aid of the war department in arming and equipping a volunteer army, should one be found necessary. He will not tell what he is doing in this direction, holding that it is not wise to make everybody acquainted with either our strong or our weak points.

Major General Miles is looking after the personnel closely and is trying hard to perfect the organizations of the two new regiments of artillery which congress has granted. The officers must be nominated to congress, and the commissions are only waiting on the forms. Meanwhile, beyond the statement that the two senior lieutenant colonels of the existing artillery regiments will be made colonels of the two new regiments, the names of the officers are withheld.

LEE WILL NOT RESIGN.

His Patriotic Reply to the Suggestion. Consul Barker Quits.

HAVANA, March 9.—Some persons, in order to increase the excitement, are urging General Fitzhugh Lee to resign, but the consul general of the United States said to a correspondent

"I will stick by the ship of state until the clouds roll by."

The resignation of Walter B. Barker, United States consul at Sagua La Grande, is confirmed. Mr. Barker has been on the verge of nervous prostration. Alexander C. Brice, the United States consul at Matanzas, says he cannot much longer stand the strain under which he has lived the last two years

Barker May Stay In Cuba.

HAVANA, March 9.—Senator Proctor, Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Parker and Dr. Egan have returned from a very interesting trip to Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos Senator Proctor says he feels confident he has induced Walter B. Barker to withdraw his resignation as United States consul at Sagua la Grande, and he will be very much pleased if Mr. Barker continues in that capacity, as he considers him a very valuable man.

CONCESSION TO GERMANY.

This Time China Grants a Railway Right and Not Territory.

LONDON, March 9.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says.

"By an agreement just signed, Germany has obtained a concession to construct a railway connecting Tsi-Nan-Tu, province of Shan Tung, on the Hoang-Ho and I-Chau-Fel. Germany undertakes, on the completion of certain details, to withdraw her troops from Tsimo and Kiao-Chou town."

BERLIN, March 9.—It is asserted that Russia has been negotiating for a lease of Port Arthur for some months, and that she lately pressed China to come

TREE PROTECTORS.

Cases Made of Plastering Lath and Wire Protect Against Rabbits.

A contributor to The Farm and Fireside tells of the best plan he knows about for protecting fruit trees from rabbits It is to incase them in plastering cloth, woven together as slat and wire fence is woven. He writes:

I cut the lath in halves, and for one and two inch trees weave five pieces together. For three and four inch trees I use six pieces. The wires are placed about three inches from the ends of the laths and are cut off an inch from the outer laths. When these cases or protectors are placed about the trees, the ends of the wires are given one turn about each other. I give them only one turn, forming simply two hooks, because that is sufficient to hold them, and they are easily unhooked when I wish to inspect the trees for borers. These cases will last about four years, by which time the trees have outgrown them.

For the larger trees I prepare a wash made up of freshly slaked lime, sulphur and copperas. The lime is slaked in a half barrel and thinned to the consistency of thin cream, and by that time the half barrel is nearly full. The sulphur is mixed with water in which a little glue has been dissolved, and thoroughly stirred in the wash, then the copperas, dissolved, is added and the whole well stirred again. To a half barrel of wash I use two pounds of sulphur and one of copperas. The glue helps to make it adhere longer. This wash is applied to the trees with a large brush. I paste them from the collar up to among the lower branches. It not only keeps rabbits from injuring them, but it also prevents sun scald. One coat will be given early in December and another in February.

Where rabbits are very bad I would apply this wash to the lath cases used to protect small trees, and to the trees above the cases to protect them if we should happen to have a heavy snow. When a deep snow lies on the ground for some time, rabbits can find but little to eat, and naturally they become ravenous. It is then advisable to prune a little and scatter the prunings about the orchard. The rabbits will eat them rather than attempt to gnaw trees that are covered with lime. It is also advisable to do some vigorous hunting about that time.

Concerning Alfalfa.

The results gained at the Utah station, where tests have been made with alfalfa to determine the changes alfalfa undergoes during its growth, etc., show that the total dry matter of alfalfa increases up to the ripening of the plant, the greatest gains occurring during the week between budding and medium bloom. The total protein increases up to full flowering. To obtain the largest quantity of dry matter per acre and the largest quantity of digestible protein alfalfa should not be cut earlier than earliest blooming or later than full flowering. Period for period and pound for pound, the three crops cut in one season seem to have about the same feeding value, the second crop being slightly less valuable than either of the others. At the early flowering period, of every 100 pounds of dry lucern hay 50 to 60 pounds are stalks and 40 to 50 are leaves. The stalks contain three or four times as much fiber as the leaves, but the leaves contain two or three times as much albuminoids as the stalks.

Alfalfa is far the most important farm crop in the elevated, semiarid regions of the great west. It is also adapted to many other portions of the country, even in low altitudes and where the rainfall is abundant, and wherever it does well it is not surpassed by any other hay or forage crop known.

Squirrels In Corneribs.

Wherever squirrels are prevalent care should be taken to prevent them from getting at the seed corn. It is not a good plan to hang the seed corn in the crib, as the open, slatted sides to allow ventilation the squirrel can easily enter, and his agility makes it impossible to keep seed corn from him, no matter how carefully it is braided and hung where neither rats nor mice can get at it. The squirrel does not care for the bulk of corn in the crib. He is very dainty in his food and is sure to take that which is hung up and carefully dried for seed. The provoking part of it is that he destroys far more corn than he eats. He cares only for the chit or germ, leaving all the rest as only fit for hog feed.—American Cultivator

Fertilizers For Market Gardens.

Combinations of nitrates with minerals are largely used by market gardeners to give a quick start to their plants. The most common of these is nitrate of soda, and occasionally nitrate of potash, where it can be had. These are too expensive to use except to give a quick start and encourage the roots of plants early in the spring to spread widely in search of plant food. A very small application per acre, if it can be spread evenly over the whole surface, is sufficient for this purpose.

News and Notes

The department of agriculture has discovered that some creameries are using an emulsion of cottonseed oil, which, added to the cream, increases the butter product per gallon of milk, with small chance of detection and a large increase of profit.

Beet pulp is entirely suited to the silo and is an important addition to the feeding rations of live stock.

It is told by those who ought to know that six successive crops of lettuce can be easily grown under glass during the winter.

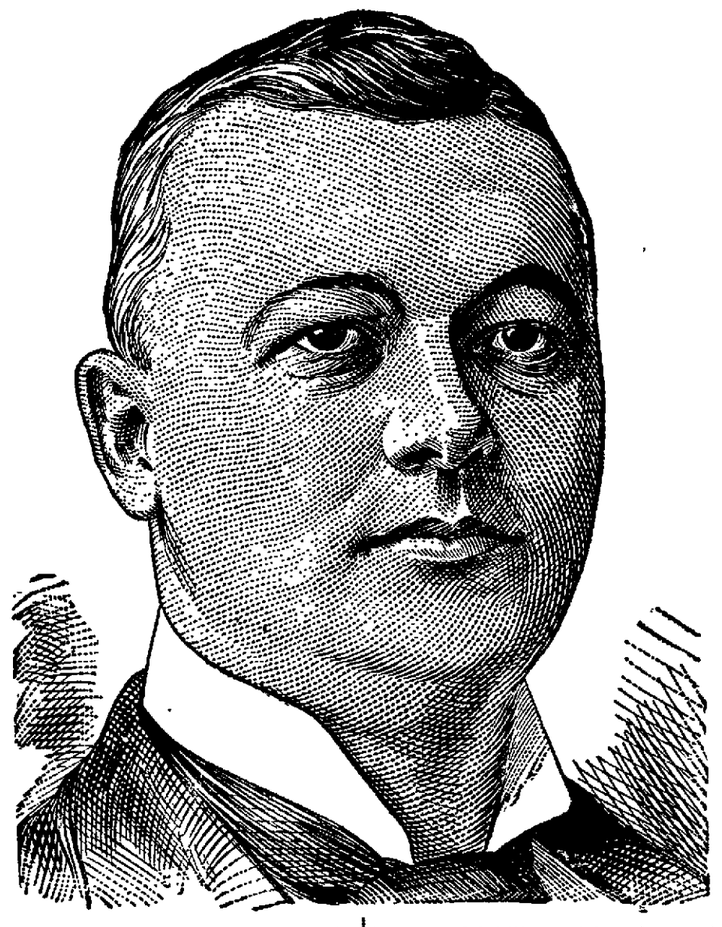
Sam Knight, an authority on bees, says: "If a stinging insect ever lights on you, hold your breath until you can brush it away. If you don't breathe, the insect can't sting."

Warming of food and of drinks should be made one of the important points in feeding all stock during cold weather.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S NEPHEW

When Worn Out Nothing Helped Him Like

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



To be born a Harrison has been, in this country, as with the Pitt family of prime ministers in England, to turn instinctively toward politics and a public life.

Two Presidents of the United States, a Governor of Virginia, who was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of Congress for several years—all within four generations, father to son, has but one parallel in this country and few abroad.

Mr. John Scott Harrison Jr. nephew of ex-President Harrison, whose hard, telling campaign work in the Southwest showed the strong family gift, sends the following appreciative estimate of Paine's celery compound as an ideal restorative for the body and brain when either are excessively used;

KANSAS CITY. Mo, Jan. 28, 1898.
Wells, Richardson & Co.,:

Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to say that Paine's celery compound has proved of inestimable benefit to me at different times, when the labors incident to my work and the nervous strain following arduous work in campaigns had taxed me physically. With the thousands of other mental workers, who have been benefited by it, I can recommend it as a great restorative and builder.

Yours truly,
JOHN SCOTT HARRISON, Jr.

Paine's celery compound is the one means regarded sufficiently effective by conscientious physcians to be relied on in cases of debility arising from whatever cause, and to counteract the strain of unexpected, prolonged work and excitement It is the only remedy prepared under the eyes of the medical profession, and in strict accordance with the directions of a physician of acknowledged ability.

No ordinary help, no well meaning but unprofessional concoction, sarsaparilla or blood purifier can do what Paine's celery compound is able to accomplish; cure men and women of such serious diseases as kidney troubles, liver complaints and dyspepsia, or permanently drive away—and there's the point that no sufferer should lose sight of—permanently drive out of the system, rheumatism, neuralgia and all skin affections.

Nerves and brain can be worked out. This is the condition of thousands of exhausted nervous systems that have been almost worked to death in school, counting rooms, factories and stores. Shaky nerves, flabby muscles, muddy complexions and the general appearance of weariness and pain tell the story of exhaustion. Persistent headaches go with nervous debility. That terrible throbbing of the heart comes from a wretched condition of the nervous system.

The sure way to get back to perfect health of body and brain is to regulate and nourish the nerves by means of Paine's celery compound. It is a searching cure for all diseases that indicate vitiated blood. It builds up the strength and replaces used-up parts by new, vigorous tissues.

JUDGE WOODWARD'S CHARGE.

He Instructs the Jury In Martin Trial at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 9.—The Martin case is in the hands of the jury. After speeches by Mr. Palmer for the defense and District Attorney Martin for the defense Judge Woodward immediately began his charge to the jury. After defining the various degrees of murder his honor took up the question whether or not such conditions of disorder existed in the region prior to Sept. 10, the date of the shooting, as to justify the sheriff's action in calling out the posse comitatus. In this connection he discussed the nature of the office of sheriff, his powers and duties, saying:

"To disobey the summons of the sheriff is to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender to the punishment of fine and imprisonment."

The judge said there is no law to prevent laboring men from stopping work and going on a strike whenever, in their own opinion, it is for their interest to do so Nor is there any law which makes it a conspiracy for workingmen to strike. As the employer has no right to compel a man to work who does not wish to work, so also is it true that the employe has no right to compel his fellow workman to quit work if he wishes to work.

The judge said it was certainly true that both at West Hazleton and at Lattimer the great body of the strikers had failed to obey the sheriff when he ordered them to disperse, and insisted on pushing on Nor can it be doubted that the sheriff had the right, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, to issue the order. And if it was the right of the sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his commands

If they were convinced that the sheriff went out with the malicious intent of injuring the strikers, and the deputies supported him with this understanding, then all the defendants might be convicted, although the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants.

THIRD INQUIRY FROM SPAIN.

Heard Crowninshield Had Helped Insurgents—Denied by McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In conjunction with the intimation of the Spanish government regarding Consul General Lee and the class of vessels in which the relief supplies should be sent to Cuba a third inquiry was made.

The Spanish government had been informed that Captain Crowninshield on his recent trip to the West Indies had been in communication with the insurgents, and even went so far as to give them indirect aid through filibustering sources.

When the matter was brought to the attention of President McKinley an immediate denial in explicit terms was returned. Spain thereupon closed the incident with an acceptance of the president's statement, saying they had been misinformed.

Calhoun Is Nominated.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President sent to the senate the nomination of W. J. Calhoun of Illinois to be interstate commerce commissioner.

Prince Albert Arrives.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Prince Albert of Belgium has arrived on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Coal Conference at Columbus.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The joint scale committee of the operators and miners of the competitive coal states has met in Columbus to formulate and adopt a day and dead work scale, to prevail in all of the states.

Professor Keeler Honored.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Professor James A. Keeler, who has charge of the Allegheny observatory, was yesterday elected head of the famous Lick observatory in California.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. March, April, May are the trying months of the year. At this season your blood is loaded with impurities which have accumulated during the winter, and these impurities must be immediately expelled Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It is the medicine which has accomplished many thousands of remarkable cures of all blood diseases. It is what the millions take in the spring to build up health and ward off sickness

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 8, 1898:

LADIES.

Sailer, Miss Lyda — Whitmer, Lizzie

MEN.

Atchinson, M. F. — Harris, Jas. H.
Cubbison, Uriah — Ross, Edw.
Schulla, Bitt

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The stock market, while it was firm, seemed to be a waiting one, and buyers, while not afraid of the long side of dividend payers, were disposed to wait. There was little news from the war district to influence the market either way. The grangers were firm. Money on call, 2 to 2½ per cent. The close was a fraction below the opening on realizing profits.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	126¼	126¼	124⅝	125⅛
American Tobacco	91⅝	92⅝	91⅝	92
Atchison (Pfd.)	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
C. B. & Q.	92½	93⅛	92½	92¾
Chicago Gas	91⅝	92⅛	91½	91½
Jersey Central	92¾	93⅛	93¾	92⅛
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51¾	50½	50⅝
Manhattan	103	103⅝	101¾	101⅛
Missouri Pacific	27	27	26⅛	26¼
Rock Island	85½	86⅜	84¾	84⅝
St. Paul	91⅞	92⅜	91⅝	9 ⅝
Western Union	86¼	87½	86¼	86⅝

CHICAGO, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, $3.75@$4 05; cattle steady; beeves $3.90@$5 50.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Receipts of wheat at primary markets are 481,000 against 427,000 last week and 333,000 last year. Car lots at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth are 425 against 235 last week and 316 last year. Private elevators contributed today about 38,000 bushels, and regular receipts make about 85,000 of contract addition to our stocks and estimated supply somewhere as receipts here for tomorrow 110 cars. There is evidence of a supply somewhere as receipts are increasing instead of decreasing. Clearances 700,000 bushels. Baltimore reports 200,000 taken for export. Michigan state crop report estimates amount of wheat in farmers' hands 21 per cent of crop harvested. Missouri state crop was given out as 38 to 48 per cent but has been since corrected and made 76 per cent It is sure that a considerable portion of the wheat clearances are from the lighter shipments from here. Whether that wheat is sold or not, cuts little figure, as it increases the supply on the other side, and so fills a gap or a necessity if that exists. Reports from Kansas and Missouri are prolific of drought conditions, and that seems to be the main factor as to crop damages. It is likely that this will be a season of crop sensations, crop reports and conditions.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat.				
May	106¼	106⅝	104¼	104⅝
July	91⅝	91⅝	90⅜	90⅞
Corn.				
May	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30¼
July	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31½
Oats.				
May	27	27	26⅜	27
July	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
Pork.				
May	10 25	10 32	10 17	10 30
July	10 30	10 37	10 27	10 35
Lard				
May	5 15	5 25	5 15	5 20
July	5 25	5 27	5 25	5 27

TOLEDO, March 9.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 99¼.

DALTON, March 9.—Wheat, 93.

NAVARRE, March 9.—Wheat, 92@93c.

BEACH CITY, March 9.—Wheat, 91@93

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	93
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	22-26
Corn	32-35
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50-2.60
Timothy Seed	$1.00-1 20
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	9
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	65-70
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	60
Apples	80-90
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	5½
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 8.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 94@95c; No. 2 red. 93@94c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33@33½c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 33@33c; high mixed shelled, 34@34½c.

OATS—No. white, 34@34½c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; extra No. 3 white, 32½@32¾c; light mixed, 30@31c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.00@10.25; No 2, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.25@7.50 packing, $5.50@6.00, No. 1 feeding prairie $6.50@6.75; wagon hay, $10.00@10.50 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 60@65c per pair; small, 40@50c; large old chickens, 60@65c per pair; small, 50@60c ducks, 50@75c per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; geese, 90c@$1.15 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 11@12c per pound: old chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23½c; extra creamery, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 18@19c; country rolls, 13@14c; low grade and cooking, 7@11c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9½@10c; Ohios, full cream, September, 9@9½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 14@14½c; limberger, new, 13@13½c Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c; Swiss, in brick 5-pound average, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 10@11c; in a jobbing way, 11@12c.

PITTSBURG, March 8.

CATTLE—Receipts light on Monday, about 31 cars on sale; market active; prices shade higher on all grades; today run light; market steady. We quote: Prime, $5.00@5.10; choice, $4.80@5.00; good, $4.70@4.75; tidy, $4.50@4.65; fair, $4.00@4.40; common, $3.60@4.10; heifers, $3.25@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@4.10; bologna cows, $3.00@15.00; good fresh cows and springers, $35.00@50.00; common to fair, $15.00@30.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, about 28 doubledeckers on sale; market slow and prices shade lower: today supply light, about 7 doubledeckers on sale; owing to unfavorable reports from other points, market ruled dull and prices lower, with very few selling. We quote. Prime medium weights, $4.15@4.20; best Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; light Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; pigs, as to quality, $3.80@3.90; heavy hogs, $4.10@4.15; good roughs, $3.90@4.05; common to fair roughs, $3.60@3.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply on Monday, 15 cars; market steady: supply today, 8 cars: prices unchanged. We quote: Choice sheep, $4.80@5.00; good, $4.65@4.80; fair, $4.30@4.50; common, $3.00@4.00. Lambs—Choice, $5.75@5.85; common to good, $4.75@5.70; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, March 8

HOGS—Market dull at $3.30@4.05.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull at $3.00@4.75. Lambs—Market weak at $4.00@4.85.

NEW YORK, March 8.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, $1.07⅛ f. o. b. afloat, to arrive: No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.12½ f. o. b. afloat, to arrive.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 37½c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 31½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10½@11c per pound, dressed weight; American sheep at 10@11½c per pound, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef at 8@8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow and dragging at barely steady prices. Sheep, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $5.50@6.10.

HOGS—Market slow and lower at $4.12½@4.25.

One Night to Denver.

"The Colorado Special" leaves Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western R'y at 10 a. m daily and arrives Denver 1:30 next afternoon. Eastbound, leaves Denver 3:30 p. m. daily, arrives Chicago 8:45 the next evening. Connections made in the Union Depot, Denver, with trains to all points in Colorado and the West.

Up-to-date equipment. A daylight ride both ways through Illinois and Iowa.

Passengers for Colorado can also leave Chicago 10:30 p. m. daily.

All agents sell tickets via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line or apply to C Traver, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Taken in Time,

even consumption yields to the wonderful effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It won't make new lungs—but it will make diseased ones healthy when nothing else will. There's reason for it, too Consumption is lung scrofula. For every form of scrofula, and all blood-taints the "Discovery" is a positive cure. It's the most potent strength-restorer, blood cleanser and flesh-builder known to medical science. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and lingering coughs, it's an unequaled remedy.

Beware the March Wind!

Escape the rigors of the winds this month by going South over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This line has a perfect through-car service from cities of the North to all Winter Resorts in Georgia, Florida along the Gulf Coast, in Texas, Mexico and California.

The Florida Chautauqua now in session at DeFuniak Springs; six weeks with the best lecturers and entertainers, in a climate which is simply perfect. Very low rates for round trip tickets, on sale daily.

Homeseekers' Excursions on the first and third Tuesday. Tickets at about half rates.

For full particulars, write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 19, 1896.

Ely Bros, Dear Sirs—Please accept my thanks for your favor in the gift of a bottle of Cream Balm. Let me say I have used it for years and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims, if directions are followed.

Yours truly,
REV. H. W HATHAWAY.

No clergyman should be without it. Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10c. We mail it. ELY BROS, 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.
John Paul
vs. } Order of Sale.
Wm. Thornburgh, et. al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, March 12, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as lot Number Sixteen Hundred Sixty-two (1662) in Taylor Clay's subdivision of parts of lots 30 and 31 in Wetmore, Binney and Fay's amicable partition in the said city of Massillon.

Also the following described land: Lot number Sixteen Hundred Seventy (1670) in Taylor Clay's subdivision of parts of lots Thirty (30) and Thirty one (31) in Wetmore, Binney and Fay's amicable partition in the City of Massillon aforesaid.

Appraised at, Lot 16.2, $175.00; Lot 1670, $150 00 Terms cash

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss
G. L. Albrecht, Trustee, vs. Catherine Becher, et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, March 12, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Perry, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of the northeast quarter of Section No. 2-, in Township No 10 and Range No. 9, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone set on the south line of said quarter distant westerly thereon Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) feet from the south-east corner of said quarter, and running thence west on said south line north Eighty-seven and one half (87 and ½ degrees west Thirteen Hundred Thirty one (1331) feet to a stone at the south-east corner of land heretofore owned by George Schweier; thence northerly on the line parallel with the east line of said quarter north two and one-half (2 and ½) degrees east Two Thousand Seven Hundred Nineteen (2719) feet to a stone on the north line of said quarter; thence east to said north line of said quarter south Eighty-seven and one-half (87 and ½) degrees east Thirteen Hundred Thirty-one (1331) feet to a stone on said north line; thence southerly on a line parallel with the east line of said quarter, south two and one half (2 and ½) degrees west Two Thousand Seven Hundred Nineteen (2719) feet to the place of beginning, containing Eighty-three and Ninety-seven Hundredths (83.97) acres, more or less, excepting Eight and one-half 8½ acres heretofore conveyed to Mary Zoph, by deed dated September 3rd, 1883, recorded in volume 198 on page 311 of the deed records of said county; also excepting four and one-half (4½) acres of land thereof conveyed to William Nave by deed duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county.

Appraised at Thirty-nine Hundred and Five Dollars ($3905.00)

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Dewalt Bixler, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased,

Dated the 19th day of February 1898.

JACOB BIXLER,
CHARLES BIXLER,
Executors.

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